THE BLACK PANTHER

INTERCOMMUNAL NEWS SERVICE

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25¢



Inside

JONATHAN JACKSON LIVES





JONATHAN JACKSON, man-child, scourge of the unrighteous, revolutionary.

August 9, 1970
Real Date, 2 days A.D.

"We reckon all time in the future from the day of the man-child's death.

"Man-child, Black man-child with submachine gun in hand, he was free for a while. I guess that's more than most of us can expect.

"I want people to wonder at what forces created him, terrible, vindictive, cold, calm man-child, courage in one hand, the machine gun in the other, scourge of the unrighteous — 'an ox for the people to ride'!!!. . . .

"I can't go any further, it would just be a love story about the baddest brother this world has had the privilege to meet, and it's just not popular or safe — to say I love him.

"Cold and calm though. 'All right, gentlemen, I'm taking over now.'

"Revolution,"

George

With deepest respect, and in highest tribute to the supreme sacrifice of his life, THE BLACK PANTHER dedicates this issue of our newspaper to the indomitable revolutionary spirit of Jonathan Peter Jackson, the 17-year-old younger brother of Black Panther Party Field Marshal George Jackson, whose gallant bid for freedom on August 7, 1970, set a shining example, an act of love which, like a torch, casts away the threatening shadows of fear and oppression even in our darkest hours, warming our souls round the fires of freedom and liberation.

ALL POWER TO THE PEOPLE!

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Editorial

THE SPY STATE

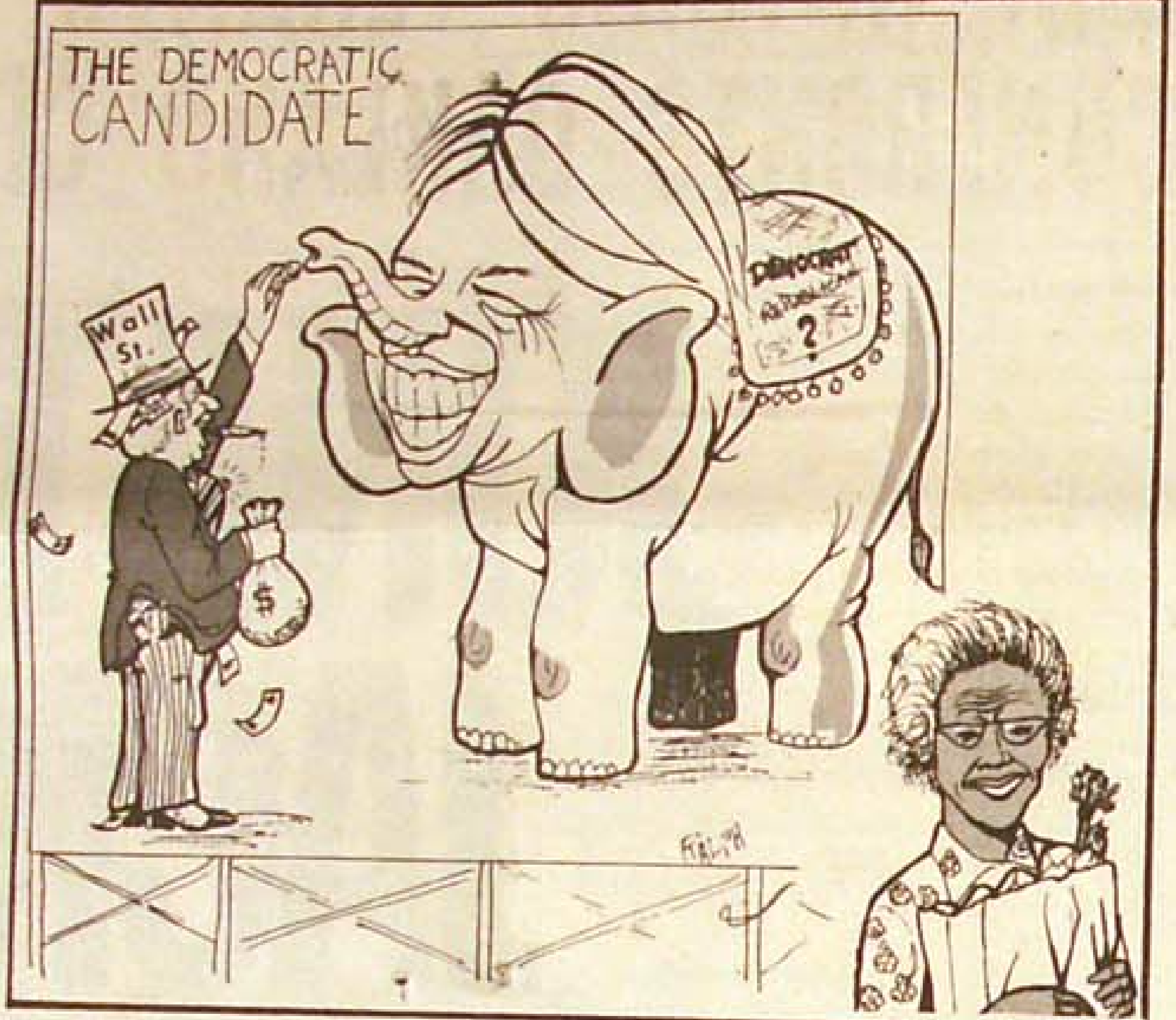
The state of California — whose machinery masterminded the murders of George and Jonathan Jackson, among others — not surprisingly is serving as the nerve center for a national network of federally funded secret police who are arbitrarily and illegally compiling files on ordinary American citizens. (See article, page 7.)

Little is known about the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU), a group of individual police officers across the country whom the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) charges is conspiring with the Organized Crime and Criminal Intelligence (OCCI) unit of the state Department of Justice in the "wholesale violation of political and privacy rights" of various individuals and organizations. The fact that state Attorney General Evelle Younger has refused to disclose LEIU-OCCI records, forcing the ACLU to file suit for them, is a clear indication that the "spy club" is up to no good.

The Church Committee exposed the tip of the iceberg concerning the illegal activities of the FBI, the CIA and other law enforcement and federal agencies. The House Intelligence Committee lacked the guts to release its findings. Congress has made weak promises to "reform" these agencies so that the kinds of activities conducted by the FBI against the Black Panther Party, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and other progressive people and groups in this country will cease.

The victims of secret police agencies — and those which are not secret — are Blacks, Chicanos, Native Americans, Puerto Ricans, and other poor people. These are the people who "dissent" from the American way, those whom the power structure has viciously and systematically denied the right to a decent and dignified life. We can give example after example of how the rights of poor people in America have been trampled on over the years because they have dared to buck the system.

The LEIU, OCCI, FBI, CIA — whatever the name, these are the monsters that are feeding the police state that daily destroys America.□



I USED TO KNOW A DEMOCRAT WHEN I SAW ONE

Letters to the Editor

ELDERLY BLACK WOMAN FACES GAS CHAMBER

Dear Editor,

On this morning's newscast on KPFA there was an announcement about two women — one quite elderly — who are in the Calif. Institute for Women at Fontera. Ms. Mable Glenn is 52 and faces execution for supposedly murdering her husband. The other, Isa Lany, is elderly and back in because the nursing home she'd been in was intolerable. Both women are penniless. It's Ms. Glenn who I am really writing about. I've subscribed to your paper and found that it is a relief from the Hearst publication. Because I do enjoy it and its coverage of current issue, I would like it if you could do a story on these women and their immediate needs.

Ms. Glenn, because of the recent death penalty, faces the gas chamber. I don't think that the death penalty is cool and as a woman, for a woman, it's not a problem solver. I do not ask if she's guilty or innocent but I do ask why she's got no support. And I ask you as a community paper who is the least of us? Ms. Lany needs housing, decent care, as do the thousands of other elderly. HASN'T SHE BEEN IN LONG ENOUGH? She has no family and in her few remaining years, should be in the community with some children and flowers maybe a pet instead of an institution. Has she been too conditioned or is it we who have been too conditioned to help her see a different way even if its in struggle?

There are probably hundreds of other women at CIW and how many are in the same spot? I'm in no position to do much of anything about anything for anyone, but I'll tell you something. I was busted in L.A. fifteen years ago. I was eighteen. I was put in the county jail. There I met a beautiful old Black woman who was partially blind and who helped me cope with the whole thing. She was in for shoplifting some food. She was an old timer to the jail, its matron and patron. As she was poor and her own children couldn't provide for her she chose to get busted so she wouldn't be a burden. I never knew her name. Everyone called her Moms. I've never forgotten this lady. She's probably passed away now, she was in her 70's then.

What kind of a society allows this? Obviously ours does as its being run now. I can not argue with the whole system but do you think that you can do something for these two ladies. Maybe if there are others you can run an article so that others can take up the banner for help. You've covered lots of men's cases and I particularly am glad to see increased coverage of the Redman's struggle in this country. So, do you think maybe you could do a number for these ladies? I realize there's so much that needs your attention and this may seem so trival in the course of human events, but I feel that we treat the least among us how we may ourselves be treated. We are not lesser or greater one than another and we must see our humanity in unity against ignorance and stupidity as practiced by the unenlightened and self serving among us. I didn't mean to get carried off on this but maybe you could check it out. I hope so. I'll look forward to seeing an article in the paper.

Keep up the reporting and best wishes for your continued success for the people.

Sincerely,
Sandra H. Sellers
San Francisco, Calif. 94131

MORE LETTERS ON PAGE 25

COMMENT

There Is "Reform" And Reform

By Congressman Ronald V. Dellums

The following article by Congressman Ronald V. Dellums, is adapted from remarks before the Congressional Democratic Caucus. Congressman Dellums represents California's Eighth District.

It has been pointed out that a few members of Congress spent 18 days of their lives developing recommendations for Congressional reform. I applaud them, but I would like to point out that 10 other members of this House gave nine months of their lives looking at the atrocities of the intelligence community, and the reaction of this body was not as profound.

The intelligence community violated rights, invaded privacies, intimidated many people, but we didn't have the same furor for reform. Maybe we lacked courage because we were dealing with the intelligence community.

Now we are so enthralled in our own self-recrimination and self-flagellation that we run speedily to reform the House because we are reacting to sex scandals, but what about the scandal of how the intelligence community violated the rights of tens of thousands of persons?

If we talk about reform, let us understand that a major tragedy was that 10 members of this House gave nine months, spent half a million dollars, and this body didn't have the courage to print the report.

A comment was made that Congressional reform is essential because we want to "save" a few incumbent members of Congress. We should reform the House because it is the right thing to do, but not to save anyone's seat. Because it is that mentality that I came here to fight, the mentality that sees the need to try to protect the incumbent members of Congress. Let them go home and fight the way every one of us has to go fight.

The same mentality that wants to ramrod a few cosmetics through for the purpose of re-election is the same mentality that would not allow gun control

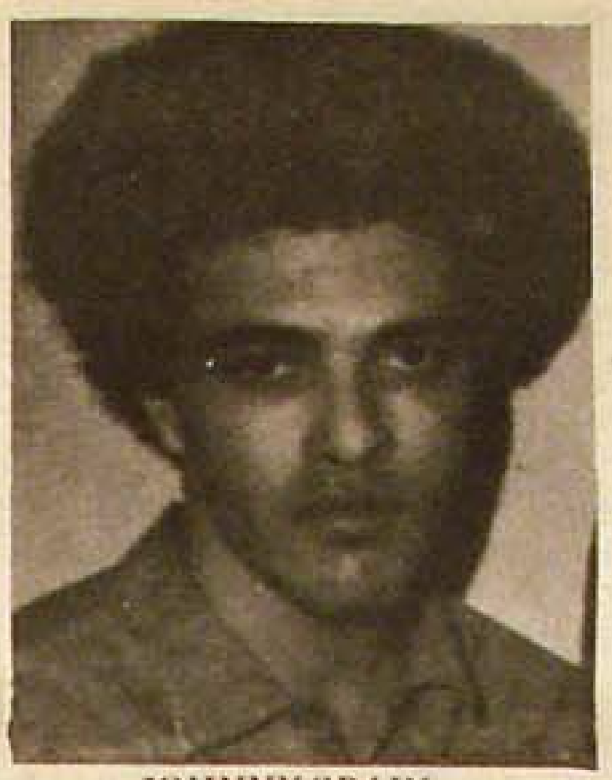
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THE BLACK PANTHER

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JOHNNY SPAIN

DELIBERATIONS CONTINUE

Hopes Rise For Acquittal Of S.Q. 6

(San Rafael, Calif.) - A note sent by the San Quentin 6 trial jury last Monday to Judge Henry Broderick raised new hopes for the acquittal of the six Black and Brown prison activists.

The jury of 11 Whites and one Black — entering its third week of deliberations with still no verdict — asked Broderick whether they must prove an escape conspiracy existed between author/revolutionary George Jackson and fugitive attorney Stephen Bingham in order to convict the Six. Broderick replied that such a conspiracy has to be proven beyond a doubt in order for the defendants to be found guilty.

Marin County public defender Frank Cox, attorney for defendant David Johnson, predicted that the jury will have no choice but to acquit the Six as a result of Broderick's ruling.

Meanwhile, as if to confirm the general defense position adopted during the course of the trial proceedings, the Marin County Grand Jury has recommended that San Quentin Prison be shut down.

FINAL REPORT

In its final 197-page report, the grand jury, for the third time, agreed with a 1975 report by the state Bar Association which said:

"Urgent priority should be given to the destruction of San Quentin and Folsom Prisons and to their replacement with humane facilities."

The grand jury report also cited officials' racist attitudes which pervade the prison, the *San Francisco Examiner* reported.

"In the tinderbox environment of San Quentin, racial epithets,

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SAN ANTONIO TENANTS' UNION CONFRONTS OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL

(Oakland, Calif.) - The San Antonio Tenants' Union took their ongoing, growing movement for decent, quality housing to the chambers of the Oakland City Council last Tuesday, August 3, but received a lukewarm response from the Council members and outright racist arrogance from Mayor John Reading.

In response to earnest presentations by Bessie Thomas, co-president of the Tenants' Union, Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, and Julia Blackwell, a local attorney who volunteers her services to the tenants — which included a large photo display of the deteriorating conditions in San Antonio — Reading accused the tenants of vandalism and destruction of property.

"It's not myself or the Council or some individual away from San Antonio Villa throws scraps, of paper (on the ground) or knocks holes in walls," Reading said, his facial expression twisted into a belligerent sneer.

Prior to the mayor's outburst, Bessie Thomas led off the Tenants' Union presentation by reading a statement, in large part a list of grievances, signed by over 80 Villa residents.

Finishing the text of the statement, Mrs. Thomas went on to describe the conditions in the housing project, the third largest in the city, with over 600 children living in the 178-units.

"Our children have no place to play," Mrs. Thomas said. "The recreation center has no electricity, no water, no nothing. One of the doors doesn't even have any steps to go out of. . .

"Even though we are low income families, something has to be created for our children. We do demand this right — that our children be brought up in a better atmosphere and setting."

Elaine Brown, who followed Mrs. Thomas to the podium, began her remarks with the essential question for the evening: "What can the city do?"

Elaine pointed out that San Antonio is replete with numerous and obvious violations of city health and safety ordinances, calling for an immediate investigation. She also suggested that the city's Redevelopment Agency "look into the question of whether or not the projects should be allowed to stand" and that the Council assume responsibility to force the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to make the needed repairs.

"People can't go on living as they are in these projects, which is essentially like they are less than human beings," Elaine concluded.

Like the speakers before her, Julia Blackwell also called the Council's attention to the violations of city, state and federal codes she charged were "rampant" in San Antonio Villa.

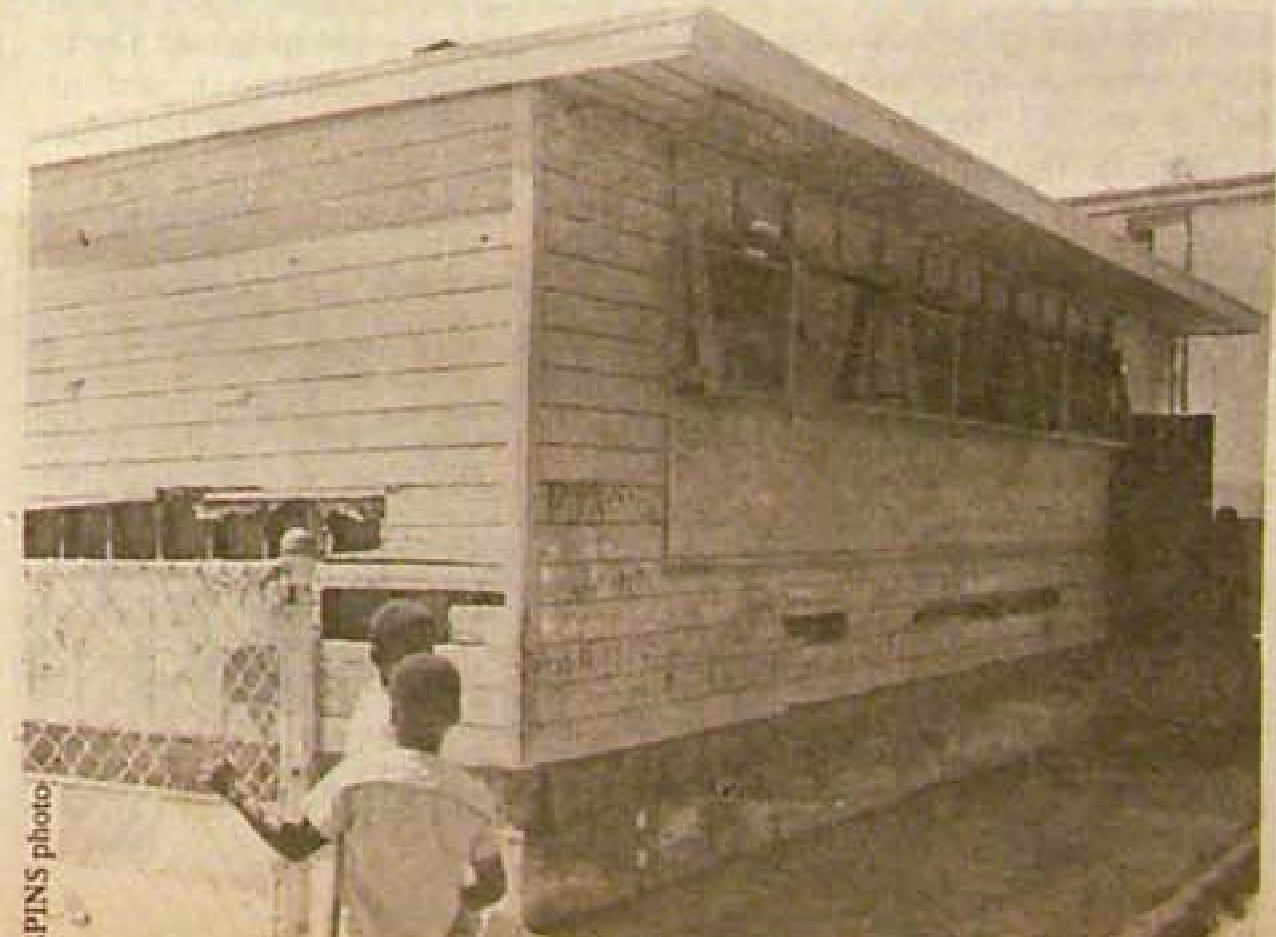
Also, commenting on the evidence of police abuse and brutality in the Villa she has encountered in her capacity as an attorney, Ms. Blackwell noted that the Charles Houston Law Club, the Niagra Democratic Club and Black Women Attorneys, Northern California Chapter, have

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ELAINE BROWN, BESSIE THOMAS (above) and JULIA BLACKWELL (right) addressed the Oakland City Council regarding inadequate housing in San Antonio Villa.



The dilapidated recreation center in San Antonio has "no electricty, no water, no nothing."



BPINS photo

Participants in first annual "Keep Strong" banquet (left to right): BEVERLINA BREWER, DEBORAH JOHNSON, BILL HAMPTON, ELAINE BROWN, HELEN SHILLER and (foreground) FRED HAMPTON, Jr., son of slain Chicago BPP leader.

ELAINE BROWN HIGHLIGHTS FIRST ANNUAL "KEEP STRONG" BANQUET

Recently, Elaine Brown, chairperson of the Black Panther Party, was the keynote speaker at a well-attended banquet in Chicago celebrating the first full year of publication of Keep Strong, a progressive monthly magazine produced by the Intercommunal Survival Committee. During the course of her address, Elaine spoke emotionally of slain Party leader Fred Hampton, remarking at one point that it was the first time in six years that she had seen Deborah Johnson, the woman who was lying in bed with Fred the morning he was assassinated. It was also, Elaine explained, the first time she had seen Fred Hampton, Jr., who was born shortly after his father was murdered in the predawn police raid on December 4, 1969. The banquet was held on July 17, and Elaine, having been a delegate at the Democratic National Convention, presented her view of what she called the "shameless, unprincipled unity" at the Convention. The following is Part 2 of Elaine's address.

PART 2

"I can remember when Fred Hampton was killed. I can remember that the Black Panther Party in this city was almost at its height. The Chicago Chapter of the Black Panther Party was one of the most powerful Chapters the Party ever had, and one of the reasons for that, the main reason for that, was Fred Hampton, twenty-one years old.

"I can remember that when I came here to Chicago, we were all together and I felt so good about that. Within two weeks the police had walked into Fred's house and killed him with a pregnant woman lying next to him. I'm telling you that the message that we have to have is not only 'Keep Strong' but to remain organized and very watchful.

"A new thing is happening here. Without Andrew Young we would not have Jimmy Carter and that's a shame to say. Black people in this country ought to just be ashamed that this is what it has come to; that without Andrew Young and Jesse Jackson we wouldn't have Jimmy Carter.

"The only message I can bring to you tonight is not to tell you what is wrong, because everyone knows what is wrong. You know, as Bobby Dylan said — I like to quote Bob Dylan, that is, the early Bob Dylan, despite what he might have become — 'You don't need a weatherman to know which way the wind blows.' The fact is we all know what the situation is. We know that we are poor, we know that we are in bad shape. The question is: how we change all that in the face of the odds that are against us?

"We have just seen a demonstration of these actions, in a very sophisticated manner, in New York City, where the little bit of hope that we might have had in a few people was dashed to the ground and abandoned. There are a whole lot of Black mothers and fathers who are out there now who were crying with Daddy King, talking about 'The Lord has sent us Jimmy Carter.'

"We will have to remain together. Slim (Coleman, coordinator of the ISC) mentioned that I had come to Chicago before (to speak at a forum last year), and for the first time I was greeted by a group of White people who stood up and applauded. I was really quite overwhelmed. I was overwhelmed because I saw at the Democratic National Conven-

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THIS WEEK IN BLACK HISTORY

August, 1619

The history of Black people in the English colonies in America began in August of 1619 when twenty Black people landed in Jamestown, Virginia.

August, 1838

The first Black magazine in America, the *Mirror of Liberty*, was published by David Ruggles, a Black abolitionist, in August of 1838.

August 6, 1941

A Black private and a White military policeman were shot to death on a bus during a clash between Black and White soldiers on August 6, 1941. This was the first of a series of serious racial incidents (between Black and White soldiers and Black soldiers and White civilians) which continued throughout the war.

August 1, 1944

The popular Adam Clayton Powell was elected to the House of Representatives on August 1, 1944. The Harlemite was the first Black congressman from the East to hold a seat in the House. He held it for 23 years until he was stripped of his powers in a campaign led, ironically, by Congressman Wayne Hays.

August 4, 1953

On August 4, 1953, the movement of Black families into the Trumbull housing project in Chicago started a virtually continuous riot which lasted more than three years and required the assignment of over 1,000 police to "keep order."

August 5, 1970

After serving 33 months on a false charge for the murder of a White Oakland policeman, Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton was released from San Luis Obispo Men's Penal Colony on August 5, 1970.



Striking North Carolina workers.

North Carolina Sanitation Workers Strike For Higher Wages

(Raleigh, N.C.) - Sanitation workers here struck recently after city officials refused to even meet with them to discuss their demand for a modest wage increase. The strike was approved by a vote of 156 to 18.

The city threatened to fire anyone who didn't return to work within two days. One hundred fifty-seven workers stayed out past the deadline and have been fired, the *Militant* reports.

"There wasn't no other way to vote but strike," said Stephen Richardson, one of the strikers. "It appears to me to be the only way to get more money; we've been talking for three months and haven't gotten anywhere that way."

A sanitation laborer's starting pay is $117.92 a week. The maximum is $150.69. The federal Labor Department estimates that for a minimal stardard of living, a family of four in this area needs at least $178 a week.

The union initially demanded a 21 per cent wage increase. By the time of the strike this had been lowered to only 3.5 per cent — $3.50 to $4.50 a week for most strikers. Police were recently granted a 3.5 per cent increase after calling in sick and enforcing minor laws more often than usual. The fire fighters' union has staged a one-day sick-out for the same demand.

"Four dollars ain't nothing," said 50-year-old John Wiggins. "That's not what this strike is all about. We ought to be striking for 21 per cent like we asked for in the beginning. But if we back down now, they're never going to listen to us again."

Wiggins scoffed at the city's claim to be broke. "Everybody knows they have the money," he

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JIMMY CARTER'S BLACK "NEIGHBOR" EVICTED

68-Year-Old Black Man Forced To Move

(Plains, Ga.) - Last month, A.Z. Pittman, a 68-year-old Black share cropper, needed a helping hand from his "neighbor" Jimmy Carter in saving his home. Today, A.Z. Pittman lives in the housing projects in Americus, 12 miles away.

Described by *Newsday* as "a stoop-shouldered man with a frail body and eyes that show exhaustion," Pittman had spent virtually his whole life in Plains, sharecropping the peanut and cotton fields in this area of southwest Georgia. For the past five years, A.Z., his wife and seven children lived "across the street" from the Carter plantation on Woodland Drive, raising cabbage, tomatoes and beans on a two-acre plot of land in back of their shanty residence.

All that changed last month, when Anthony May, an attorney representing the interests of Marlin Poole, a retired businessman, told Pittman that his home was "an eyesore" and that he'd have to move.



A.Z. PITTMAN sits on the remains of his home.

EYESORE

"It's an eyesore. You couldn't insure it. You couldn't repair it. It was falling down," May said, adding that he advised Poole to have the shanty elevated. Almost as if to throw salt on raw wounds, Pittman and his friends were hired to tear his own house down.

According to TV news reports, Poole said he was pressured to evict the Pittman family by the Carter-controlled Democratic National Committee.

Typically, Carter is playing dumb, claiming that he didn't find out about A.Z.'s predicament until it was too late.

"He was a good neighbor," Carter patronizingly told reporters. "Has some of the best collard greens in the country."

Flashing a quick smile, Carter continued:

"He (Pittman) and I have jointly observed the intrusion of hootie owls into the community to attack chickens and small kitty cats. I wish he was here to help me in these projects," the Democratic Presidential nominee said nonsensically.

WEATHERED HOME

Literally with tears in his eyes, A.Z. talked with reporters about his life amid the remains of his weathered gray, three-room, wood and tin home.

"Mr. Poole told me he wanted to beautify the property," A.Z. recalled. "It was only $16 a month, but it was a roof.

"Look, I want to come back to this town. I've never stolen anything. Whenever I had a debt, my children worked and I scruffed up enough money to pay on time.

"I can't live (in the housing projects) all hobbled up. My children need a place to run. I need a place for my garden. That's my life."

As an ironic footnote to this particular incident, the first of many surfacing which display the Georgia peanut farmer's callous and cold dealings with people, a former speech-writer for Carter is quoted in a recent magazine article as saying:

"Carter can say he lives in an integrated neighborhood in the same sense Thomas Jefferson did at Monticello."

"Ethnic purity" strikes again. □

HOUSEHOLD WORKERS' UNION STRUGGLES TO ORGANIZE

(New York, N.Y.) - The fledgling Household Technicians of America (HTA), is waging a nationwide campaign in what is perhaps the last frontier in labor organizing, that of obtaining decent wages and job benefits for the estimated 1.3 million private household workers across America, the August, 1976, issue of *Mother Jones* magazine reports.

"We're trying to professionalize the job and get for our women all of the benefits that women are receiving on other jobs," explains Geneva Reid, national chairperson of HTA.

Actually, there are probably well over two million household workers in the U.S., many of whom are ashamed to admit their profession. This secrecy is a primary factor hindering HTA organizers in identifying those Black women who have worked in "Miss Ann's" kitchen and nursed her children since the days of slavery. According to the Department of Labor, 97 per cent of household workers are women, 53 per cent are Black, four per cent are Spanish-speaking and the remainder are from European, Asian and Pacific cultures.

LABOR DEPARTMENT GRANT

The organizing of household workers began in 1964 when the National Committee on Household Employment (NCHE) was formed with a grant from the Labor Department. By 1969, NCHE was organizing janitors, caretakers, gardeners, cooks and governesses into local self-help groups to improve both their working conditions and the "Uncle Tom" image of the profession. HTA grew out of the first NCHE national convention held in 1971. Presently, the union has 800 dues-paying ($2.00 a year) members in 31 chapters from Ohio to Florida.

Organizing household technicians involves problems not commonly found in other professions. According to *Mother Jones*, "...household workers often end up as the psychiatrist and confidante of the far more sheltered woman of the house. They become privy to the family secrets — they can spill out dreadful stories of suicides, drug abuse and extramarital affairs. In no other field does labor become emotionally involved with management."

The average annual wage of a household technician — who usually has a family to support — is $2,732 a year. The average age



Black household workers are waging a nationwide struggle to unionize.

of the workers is 50. Young Black women by and large have boycotted the profession.

One effort being made by HTA workers to change their slavelike working conditions involves negotiations with Equitable Life Insurance. Under this agreement, a health insurance plan and a group pension plan would be set up to which workers and employers would both contribute. Even if a household worker loses her job, her pension plan wouldn't vanish just because her employer's contributions would stop; it would then simply become an individual

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AT CALIF. GOVERNOR'S OFFICE

N.A.P.A. Ends Month Long Sit-In

(Sacramento, Calif.) - Former mental patients and members of the Network Against Psychiatric Assault (NAPA) ended their month-long sit-in at California governor Jerry Brown's office last week, winning several demands.

"We're not leaving because we scored any resounding victory or we believe the Brown administration has done all it could," emphasized Wade Hudson, a NAPA spokesman. Hudson read a letter from state health director Jerome Lackner which revealed plans to establish committees to investigate abuse of California mental patients.

The protestors had specific demands which were presented to the governor:

•"No patient should be forced to work under the guise of educational therapy;

•"All mental patients must be given the right to refuse treatment, each patient should have the absolute right to refuse prescribed drugs;

•"Any patient who chooses to work should be paid the minimum wages for doing so."

During the course of their sit-in, the protestors met with Governor Brown, who stated he would demand answers from the state health department concerning forced drug treatment. State Secretary of Health and Welfare Mario Obledo has announced his intention of setting up an investigatory commission.



Victim of shock treatment.

However, neither Brown nor Obledo made a commitment to work toward minimum wage for mental patients. Each year more than 5,000 patients are forced to work without pay (under threat of punishment if they refuse) for more than 910,000 hours to maintain the institutions that deprive them of their human rights.

INVESTIGATION

Also, the FBI is currently investigating Agnews State Hospital in San Jose and Stockton (Calif.) State Hospital at the request of the U.S. Department of Justice. The investigation is supposed to look into charges of inmate abuse by other inmates and staff persons.

Shock treatment is supposedly used by the state only at Stockton, although a number of private hospitals use it. □

PEOPLE'S PERSPECTIVE

Howe Found Guilty

(Salt Lake City, Utah) - U.S. Congressman Allan Howe was found guilty here last week of the misdemeanor charge of soliciting sex from two police decoys posing as prostitutes. Howe said he will continue his campaign for re-election to a second term.

"Reverse" Discrimination Ruling

(Washington, D.C.) - In a recent ruling against "reverse" discrimination, a federal judge said that Georgetown University violated the civil rights of a White student by setting aside most of its first-year law scholarships for minority applicants. The ruling is the latest in a series of federal court decisions in favor of persons who claim they were subjected to "reverse" discrimination by schools, corporations or government agencies seeking to provide opportunities for racial minorities and women.

Dellums Denies Report Leak

(Washington, D.C.) - California Congressman Ronald Dellums last week denied that he gave a copy of a secret House report to suspended CBS reporter Daniel Schorr. Interviewed by newsmen after he was questioned by the House Ethics Committee here, Dellums said he was too controversial to leak the document, adding: "Being Black, being from Berkeley, it would have been the height of stupidity for me to be involved in leaking this report."

White House Murder Upheld

(Washington, D.C.) - A grand jury has ruled that it will not issue criminal charges against a security guard who fatally shot a Black man who climbed a fence to get onto the White House grounds last week. Chester M. Plummer, a 30-year-old Washington taxi driver, was killed on the White House lawn after allegedly attempting to hit a private in the Executive Protective Service with a three-foot length of metal pipe.

Top F.B.I. Official Linked To Frame-Up Of Black Students

Associate Director Discredits Protesters

(Washington, D.C.) - The new no. 2 man in the FBI disclosed last week that in 1969 he sent an anonymous letter to a Minnesota prosecutor in an effort to discredit Black students who were facing state charges for occupying a university hall.

In related developments, an FBI agent has admitted that he took part in "between 50 to 90" burglaries of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) headquarters in New York City from 1958 to 1965, and documents stolen by an FBI informer from the Denver headquarters of the SWP on July 7 were among the files made public by the Denver FBI office on July 31.

Richard Held, 65, promoted



FBI agent stealing mail.

last week by FBI Director Clarence Kelley from special agent in charge of the FBI's Chicago office to associate director of the Bureau, issued a statement saying that the 1969 letter was one of the COINTELPRO (Counterintelligence Program) operations he participated in while head of the FBI's Minneapolis, Minnesota, office from October, 1962, to February 12, 1973. The letter, signed "a concerned American," alleged that the leader of the students had connections with radicals and that the students' lawyer was a member of the Communist Party.

According to the *Chicago Daily News*, the existence of the letter was first revealed by attorney Kenneth Tilsen, who served as counsel to the Black students. A source close to the Senate Intelligence Committee later confirmed Tilsen's story. The source said that the Committee obtained the FBI documents about the letter last year but did not make them public because the incident seemed "minor" when compared with other FBI abuses.

Now, however, with Held's promotion to associate director of the scandal ridden FBI, the letter has taken on importance. Held succeeds Nicholas Callahan, a 40-year FBI veteran whom Kelley fired after it was revealed that he (Callahan) was being investigated by the Justice Department in connection with receiving kickbacks on FBI eavesdropping equipment.

Held said that he proposed the poison pen letter on March 24, 1969, to late FBI czar J. Edgar Hoover in an internal memorandum. After making minor changes, Hoover approved the letter two weeks later. A jury acquitted the Black student leaders of felony charges stemming from the occupation of the hall.

Meanwhile, a deposition released last week made in June

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Mass meetings of Black and progressive people are often the targets for illegal surveillance.

CALIFORNIA ATTORNEY GENERAL ORDERED TO PRODUCE "SPY CLUB" RECORDS

(Sacramento, Calif.) - A lawsuit was filed in Superior Court here on July 20 against state Attorney General Evelle Younger for his refusal to make public documents regarding a nationwide "spy club" which has been charged with the "wholesale violation of political and privacy rights of citizens of California."

The suit was filed by the Northern California American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). At a press conference held in conjunction with the filing of the lawsuit, ACLU attorney Brent A. Barnhart said that the Organized Crimê and Criminal Intelligence (OCCI) unit of the state Department of Justice is serving as the computer center and administrative headquarters for the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) — a group of individual police officers across the country who compile dossiers on "anyone of interest to them."

Barnhart went on to say that files gathered by the LEIU are sent to Sacramento where the OCCI indexes them in a computer and releases them to any member who asks for them. He added that the operation is partially funded by the federal government.

Barnhart said newspapers, legislative analyst A. Alan Post, and others had reported the unit was maintaining files on political dissidents, motorcycle gangs, ACLU lawyers, and ordinary citizens. The *Los Angeles Times* said in May that the Houston (Texas) police department had pulled out of the LEIU after receiving requests for information on people with no criminal ties.

When Younger denied requests for information the ACLU filed the lawsuit asking the court to order release of nine categories of documents on the secret operation, including inventories of bugging devices. Under the California Public Records Act passed in 1966, state officials must justify in court their decision to withhold such documents.

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MARQUETTE PARK MARCHERS CHARGE INADEQUATE POLICE PROTECTION

(Chicago, Ill.) - The civil rights organization that led the ill-fated July 17 march in the Marquette Park community here recently filed a motion in U.S. District Court demanding that Mayor Daley, police superintendent James Rochford and the city of Chicago be held in contempt of court for failing to provide adequate police protection for the marchers.

The motion, filed by the Martin Luther King, Jr. Movement, maintained that police violated the court order issued by U.S. District Court Judge John Grady prior to the march. Grady, overruling a suit filed by the city that sought to cancel the march, said that it could proceed as scheduled as long as the marchers had adequate police protection.

On the day of the march, however, the nearly 500 police assembed in racially troubled Marquette Park literally stood by as the 90 Black and 60 White protesters were attacked by an angry White mob of over 10,000 who hurled rocks, bricks and bottles at the marchers. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.)



Marquette Park marchers had to fight off thrown objects during recent open housing march.

The motion asks for an emergency hearing and seeks to subpoena police records related to the march.

Backing up the charges of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Movement are the statements of one White marcher who was hit in the back with a large piece of concrete, in his words, "twice the size of a brick." In a news interview, Dan Lawrence described the Marquette Park incident, noting the strong incitement the White racists received from the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party. Commenting on the police, Lawrence said:

". . .the cops treated the racists pretty gently, by and large. The mounted cops and the cops in cars could have easily cleared the park if they had wanted to. It was clear that they mainly nailed rock-throwers if they hit another cop.

"One of the racists who hangs around with the Nazi Party bragged to some people at work that when they got downtown to the lineup on State Street, the cops gave them cigarettes, patted them on the back, and said, 'Keep up the good work,' " Lawrence said.

Thirty-three persons, including 16 police officers, were injured and 63 persons were arrested in the brutal 40-minute confrontation near 71st and California on Chicago's Southwest side.

In an unrelated development, a 30-year-old Black man accused of murdering a White suburban woman and wounding her husband during a violent tornado rain storm on June 13 was indicted recently for an earlier murder.

Marrion Logan, who is awaiting trial for the murder of Mrs. Phyliss Amderson, 51, of Buffalo Grove, Illinois, was indicted for the murder of 33-year-old Raymond Hoard. According to police, the two men quarreled in a bar over a woman.

Leo Anderson, who was shot in the neck and shoulder while the car he, his wife and children were in was struck in traffic on the night of the tornado, and other witnesses allegedly identified Logan as their assailant.

However, observers note, the fiercely pouring rain would have made positive identification virtually impossible. □

People's Assemblies Gain Political Power For Southern Blacks

(Prince Edward County, Va.) - Independent assemblies, organized by the National Association for the Southern Poor (NASP), have used "quietand deliberate" means to gain basic changes for poor Southern Blacks 19 Virginia and nine North Carolina counties.

Established in 1968 by Director Donald Anderson, former lawyer and general counsel for the Poverty Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives, the assemblies have given poor Blacks valuable experience in participatory democracy. Ruled by parliamentary procedure, the assemblies are like a parallel form of government for low-income Blacks in areas traditionally controlled by Whites.

Each county assembly is broken down into districts of 50 people called conferences. Each conference sends one representative to the monthly assembly. Within each conference there are seven committees, each with a chairperson and six members. This means that no one person need to be in touch with more than seven persons to reach all 50 members of the conference.

Community-wide problems are brought to the assemblies for thoughtful and careful consideration. These are usually issues of health, education, welfare, employment, land, recreation, or housing. Solutions to problems ranging from getting roads paved to raising the allotments of tobacco that small farmers can grow are examples of problems likely to come up in a meeting.

The assembly prefers "quiet and deliberate" means and it has achieved such gains as winning an 80-unit, three million dollar, low-income housing project here in Prince Edward County. As a result of assembly pressure, Blacks have been appointed to various civic positions, and new recreation and job training programs have been established.

NASP Director Donald Anderson feels that "Black belt" states have the potential to seat 30 Blacks in the House of Representatives — enough to have a significant impact on the nature of Congress. Within five years assemblies will be established in Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, hopefully to give Blacks the foundation to gain effective political representation. □



NASP Black assembly meeting where Blacks are gaining valuable experience in the exercise of political power.

"Spy Club"

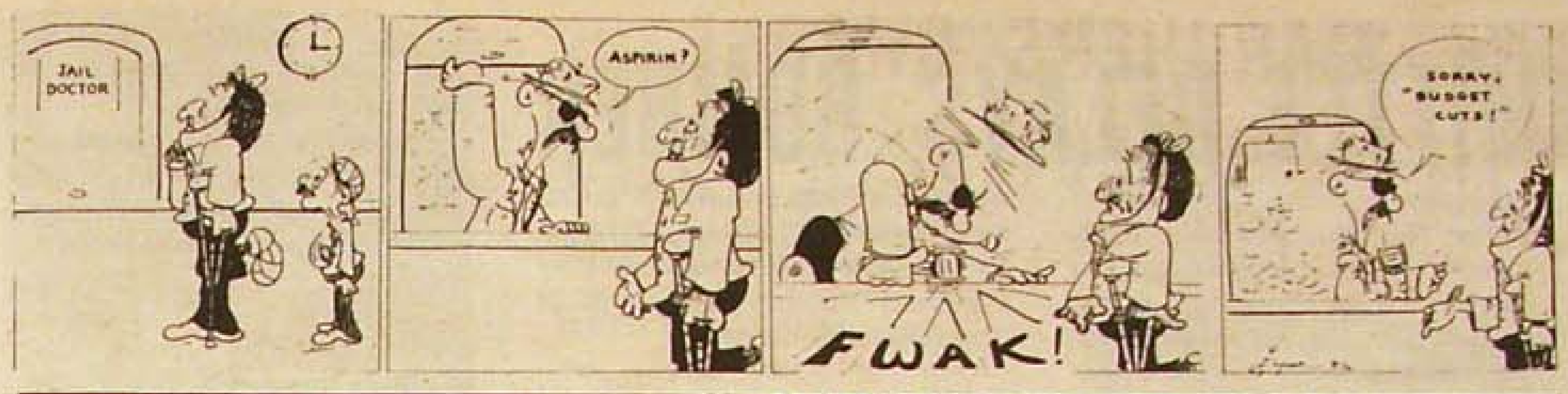
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Among material demanded by the suit are the OCCIB's yearly reports to the state legislature, which show how the OCCIB spends its budget of more than two million dollars a year.

"One of the central lessons of Watergate and the recent FBI-CIA revelations," ACLU Legal Director Charles C. Marson commented, "is that if the public — through the legislature — fails to oversee the surveillance activities of law enforcement, they inevitably lead to abuse." Marson said neither the governor nor the legislature had paid adequate attention to the activities of the OCCI.

In addition to the reports to the legislature and the inventory of bugging devices, the suit demands copies of the rules for maintaining political files and examples of the information in them.

A hearing on the lawsuit is expected in early August. □



The jail health services of the Prisoners' Health Project have been virtually cut in half because of uncaring and racist politicians.

PRISONERS' HEALTH PROJECT DEPUTY DIRECTOR DETAILS SERVICE CUTBACKS

(San Francisco, Calif.) - Recently, THE BLACK PANTHER had the opportunity to interview Don Broadnax, the friendly and forthright new deputy director of the Prisoners' Health Project (PHP). In the interview, Broadnax detailed the effects of the severe cutbacks on the San Francisco jail health care program and the PHP.

QUESTION: How does the Prisoners' Health Project relate to the recent jail health care budget cuts. I know that you have filed a suit. How is it coming along?

BROADNAX: On the 21st of August we go back to federal court. We are a supporting party in the suit, Smith vs. Hongisto. On the 21st, we are going back to get a definitive ruling as to whether or not the city and county of San Francisco are going to implement the Curry Plan. This is a limited health care plan which we initially did not support, but are now supporting because it looks like the city wants to reduce the level of jail health care even below this minimal plan.

Q: What is the Curry Plan?

BROADNAX: The Curry Plan calls for a basic minimal prison health system similar to the one outlined in the American Correctional Association manuals. This would call for comprehensive nurse coverage, and more doctor coverage in a jail facility.

There would also be some medical social work, as well as mental and psychiatric care being housed in San Francisco as opposed to transferring an inmate to Napa.

What the Curry Plan does, although it appeals to a politician's expenses, it in fact saves the city of San Francisco a great deal of money. We are now paying a lot of money to outside agencies.

Q: How will the cuts affect the Prisoners' Health Project programs?

BROADNAX: The cuts have placed a fantastic degree of pressure on us to guarantee to the prisoner population that they are going to get the type of health care we've been advocating. We suffered cuts in our grants which reduced our services down to about one-half of what they were.

Q: What type of services have had to be cut?

BROADNAX: Of particular interest is the psychiatric service in the security ward of San Francisco General. The budget cuts have eliminated specialists and ward social workers. We have attempted to pay these people on a month-to-month basis, even without limited budget so that prisoners with minor psychiatric problems won't be transferred to Napa (State Mental Hospital). We have found that when the inmates go to Napa their condition deteriorates.

Q: We understand that not long ago the PHP sponsored a community hearing in which a broad cross-section of people testified to inadequate jail health care. Was there any response from city or county officials?

BROADNAX: No, in fact their response was like the typical avoidance process, they acted as if they never existed. The public hearings were broadcast over the radio, they were well attended and well covered. Nobody in the city government has mentioned the fact they existed. This is what they do with most jail issues. Prisoners care are an extraordinarily low budget priority — they have no voice, no power base and control no group of votes. Politicians ignore prisoners.

Q: As the new deputy director in what direction do you see the PHP program going?

BROADNAX: Presently not only do we have the responsibility of upgrading the jail health care in San Francisco but, as we are in the process of learning and growing, we are starting to feel that the project does have national implications. If you study various publications you'll discover that prisoner care is worse in Alabama than it is here. All of the knowledge and information that we've gained we want to spread out to the larger community.

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Inmates Expose Forced Drug Treatments

(Los Angeles, Calif.) - Several former inmates of the California state prison system testified before the Assembly Select Committee on Corrections last week exposing the widespread use of forced drug treatment on prisoners.

The inmates, along with psychiatrists who have worked in prisons, told the special Assembly committee that inmates are being coerced and even physically forced to take powerful sedative drugs as a means of behavior control.

The group demanded an end to the use of these drugs since some of the adverse side effects of the drugs being used are not fully understood. Several witnesses told the committee that the drugs being used on inmates are powerful tranquilizers which are normally used to treat psychotic patients. Among the trade names of the drugs are Thorazine, Stelazine and Proloxin.

One former inmate testified, "You just go in there and they start handing out drugs. I was so drugged up and doped that the only time I got out (of my cell) was when I ate and when I went for more drugs."

A video-taped series of news reports by Los Angeles television station KABC was shown to the legislators as part of the testimony. The news series charged that 300 prisoners at the allegedly modern and psychiatrically-oriented San Luis Obispo Men's Colony have been forced to take mind-dulling drugs.

Although the California Department of Corrections denied the charges, it declined to send a spokesperson or representatives to the hearing.

DONNELL MOORE

Black Man Framed For Murder In New York

(New York, N.Y.) - The power of the press is a terrible weapon when pointed in the wrong direction, when used to play on the backward and reactionary tendencies in people, when used to whip up public hysteria to convict and jail an innocent man.

Such is the plight of Donnell Moore, a 31-year-old Oakland resident confined to Rikers Island Prison in New York City since May on a second-degree murder charge. His bail is $50,000, an amount neither he nor his family could possibly afford.

Donnell Moore is accused of murdering Asher Miskel, the co-manager of Churchill's, a bar on New York's well-to-do Upper East Side, on Third Avenue between 73rd and 74th Streets.

The facts of the case are one thing. *The New York Times'* overblown and misleading sympathy/sob stories on the life of the murder victim are another.



DONNELL MOORE

As detailed to THE BLACK PANTHER by Moore's worried mother, an East Oakland resident, Donnell went to New York earlier this year to make up with his wife and to see the couple's three children.

One night, while staying in Manhattan, Moore went to Churchill's to hear a friend named Mickey, who was playing bass that evening at the bar. They were joined by two women friends of the bass player.

After a couple of drinks, Mickey, suggested that Moore and the two women go to his

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AIR FORCE EXERTS HEAVY PRESSURE FOR IMMEDIATE B-1 BOMBER PRODUCTION

SENATE COMMITTEE DELAYS BOMBER

(Washington, D.C.) - Despite heavy pressure from the Air Force, the House Appropriations Committee last week voted to postpone a production decision on the costly and controversial B-1 bomber until February of next year.

The Pentagon has been trying to ram the costly and unnecessary B-1 bomber program through Congress despite widespread opposition. Last week the Air Force even arranged for a breakfast with Senate aides in an attempt to influence them to persuade Senators to vote in favor of the B-1.

The breakfast was paid for by the Air Force Association, a private organization which supposedly does not engage in lobbying. The organization has approximately 155,000 members, most of whom are retired Air Force personnel. In addition to this, 135 business concerns, including all the major defense contractors, are "industrial associates" of the Association.

Besides last week's breakfast, two similar breakfasts earlier in the month with Senate aides were paid for by the Association. Inquiries were made recently as to who provided the funds for the breakfast. The Air Force originally lied, saying the money was "provided from private sources (not industry) who have requested to remain anonymous."

Only after William I. Greener, Jr., assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, stated that the Air Force "could not hide behind anonymous donors in conducting public business," was it revealed that the Air Force Association provided the money.

James H. Straubel, executive director of the Air Force Association, claimed that the three breakfasts which his organization paid for were "educational projects" on the B-1 bomber which is under heavy criticism for its hudge cost and questionable necessity.

The fact that the Air Force turned to the Association, *The New York Times* reported, rather than pay for the breakfast itself, was an indication that the Air Force Legislation Liaison office, which arranged the "breakfasts," was concerned it might be engaged in illegal lobbying, claimed a high-ranking officer.

On the day before a scheduled Senate Appropriations Committee meeting in which the postponement of a production decision for the B-1 bomber was to be discussed, the Air Force arranged for a breakfast briefing for Senate aides, some of whom were representing senators on the Appropriations Committee.

If the Air Force had paid for the breakfast, it would have violated a 1948 law which prohibits the use of funds appropriated to a government agency by Congress to influence the vote of a member of Congress.

One Air Force officer, who asked not to be identified, commented that, "Congress generally winks at the frequent violations of the law by the armed services and the Defense Department."

A move introduced by Senator John Culver to postpone a B-1 bomber production decision, now scheduled for November by the Ford administration, until next February when a new adminstration is in, was narrowly approved by the Appropriations Committee.

$21.7 BILLION

The B-1 bomber program is estimated to cost at least $21.7 billion or 87.8 million a plane for a 244-plane fleet. Air Force officials are admitting that the cost for the program could run as high as $100 million per plane.

Opponents of the B-1 bombers also argue that the plane will become obsolete shortly after it is built. Some military experts argue that with the overabundance of intercontinental ballistic missles and submarine launched ballistic missiles, the B-1 bomber is unnecessary as well as outdated for nuclear warfare.☐



$90 million B-1 bomber.



Prisoners' Health Project

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Q: Have you been contacted by other people around the country for your expertise?

BROADNAX: Yes, we testified Wednesday before the (California) Assembly Select Committee on Jail Health Conditions. Also we have been contacted by various schools of criminology where we hope to influence the minds of students before they get involved in the institution what is very important is that people understand that prisoners are people; they are human beings and they have rights and needs. Some people have become so "institutionalized" and theory-oriented that the whole thing about people gets lost. I argue with the line of imposing a system upon people, as opposed to letting the people dictate what the system should be.☐

Black Man Framed For Murder In New York

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS PAGE

house, and he would meet them their later, when his set was over. Everyone agreed, and Donnell, low on money, arranged with his friend that he would pay for the drinks, while Donnel would pay for the cab.

As soon as Moore and the two women, stepped outside, they were confronted by Miskel, who accused Donnell of running out without paying for the drinks. Before he could fully explain, Miskel whipped out a pipe and struck Moore across the face, knocking out several teeth.

Moore, covered with blood, went home. Later, Mickey calleu to tell him to come back to the bar, that Miskel had agreed to pay for the needed dentist work. When he returned to Churchill's Moore talked with Miskel inside the bar area for a few moments and then the pair went outside.

Suddenly Miskel was heard to say, "Go to hell. Pay for your own teeth," and reached for a gun he had by his waist. Moore reacted, slashing out with the butcher knife he had brought with him on his return. Miskel was taken to the hospital, by cab, but was dead on arrival at Lenox Hill Hospital.

Moore has pleaded self-defense.

The New York Times, columnist Tom Buckley, however, picked up the incident, writing a slanted commentary on Miskel which boldly appeals to the city's highly-emotional and close knit Zionist elements.

Buckley traces Miskel's life, through the "sorrowed" reminiscences of his middle-aged Jewish friends. His family's military background in Israel is duly noted. His sister is chief of police in Ramat Gan. The celebrated New York night life, scene — "that little world of men who go to bed too late, know too many women and drink and gamble too freely, that Asker Miskel had been a part of for 20 years" — where corruptness strangely becomes virtue, is explored.

Worse than the emotional appeal is Buckely's false characterization of Moore as "a self-styled writer," a phrase which draws negative images of irresponsibility.

In fact, Moore, a former member of the Black Panther Party, graduated from U.C. Berkeley in 1972 with a B.A. in Psychology and Afro-American Studies. He has also attended school at Michigan State College, the New School for Social Research, Merritt College and the University of San Francisco Law School. Moore also completed courses for treatment of drug victims at both UCLA and the University of Miami.

Moore's work experience lists a broad range of activities in community affairs, and before he went to New York, he worked as a counselor at the Reality House Drug Abuse Program in San Francisco. He has appeared in several films, including *Cool World* and *Ain't Nobody Slick*, and has written screenplays and short stories.

A defense committee is forming to secure justice for Donnell Moore. If you are interested, please contact Mrs. Moore at 3235 61st Avenue, Oakland; (415) 635-1106.☐



Militant New York hospital workers.

N.Y. Hospital Workers Win Important Demands

(New York, N.Y.) - Striking New York City hospital workers returned to work here recently, scoring a partial victory in their battle against the city's and state's banker-businessman-politician clique.

The members of District 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees voted 21,348 to 1,060 to return to work after the League of Voluntary Hospitals and Homes, the employers association, gave in to a union demand that the dispute be submitted to binding arbitration.

Although regarded by many as a weak stance for any union, the *Militant* reports that this demand was a key issue in the strike since it directly affected the survival of District 1199. In mid-June of this year, federal mediators recommended that the League grant a cost-of-living raise, increase the management contributions to augment funds used to maintain current levels of benefits and that other issues be submitted to binding arbitration. Seeking to avoid a strike, the union accepted the federal panel's recommendations.

WALKED OUT

However, the League rejected this move and walked out of the negotiations. By doing this, the League, in effect, withdrew recognition of Local 1199 as the sole bargaining agent for hospitals on a city-wide scale. The League wanted to negotiate with each hospital separately.

By winning this important demand, hospital workers have stalled a maneuver of state politicitians and bankers to begin attack on New York City workers who are employed in the private sector.□

CAMPAIGN WAGED TO DEFEND EAST BOSTON BLACKS

Black Families Fight Racist Attacks

(Boston, Mass.) - A campaign has been initiated to get felony charges dropped against four Black men who defended their families and homes against White racists in an East Boston housing project where over 25 Black and Spanish residents have been driven out in the past year.

For the past two years Black and Spanish families in East Boston have been trying to get the Boston Housing Authority (BHA) and the Boston Police Department to protect them from increasingly violent racial attacks. Only after Mrs. Laverne Swan — a Black woman whose home in the Maverick Housing Projects in East Boston was attacked by White bigots — filed a suit against six Whites she had personally seen stoning her home did any relief come from the courts.

COMPLAINTS

It took an order from a housing court judge to get the BHA to secure complaints against these racists. Even then, the BHA lawyer failed to follow the judge's order, and a special prosecutor had to be appointed.

Mrs. Swan also filed a federal suit against the same group of individuals for violation of her civil rights. Throughout the trial, the Boston media viciously slandered Mrs. Swan, using the very





"Kill Niggers" sign is displayed outside Charlestown (Mass.) restaurant (left). In photo at right, racists rally at Boston City Hall.

words of the White racists. The media claimed she had left her apartment in a filthy state when, in fact, the vigilantes had ransacked the home.

When criminal charges were filed against the group of Whites, Boston's double standard of justice came to the forefront. A newly formed unit of the state attorney general's office was set up allegedly to secure a rapid and severe prosecution of racial violence, and Mrs. Swan's case was the first matter taken up by the unit. The June 21 trial of the six bigots was continued to September 21, the result of a deal between the district attorney and the lawyers for the defendants.

Now, the racists' trial will come after those of the Black men who face felony charges for defending their families and homes. The main witnesses against the Blacks are the six vigilantes.

A Superior Court grand jury dropped the charges against the same bigots in another case. To maintain a semblance of fairness, the court also dropped assault charges against Melvin Bean and David Brydion, two Black men who were charged in the incident. Again, the White men were cleared, thereby weakening the defense of the other Blacks charged.

Four Black men, Brian Swan, Robert Phifer, Gary Franklin and Vernard Hoge, still face felony charges arising from separate events. Another Black man, Sam Bell, is presently incarcerated at the Deer Island House of Correction for defending himself and his baby daughter as they were walking down an East Boston street.

In all of the cases against these Black men there is a strikingly similar pattern. As the men acted in defense of their loved ones, the Boston police came to the scene only to arrest the Black men, allowing their attackers to go free.

DROP CHARGES

A demonstration was recently held in front of the Massachusetts State House demanding that the charges against Swan, Phifer, Franklin and Hoge be dropped. During the protest, representatives of the East Boston Black and Spanish community met with acting state Attorney General L. Scott Harshbarger, who claimed he would investigate the incident.

A broad coalition, the Committee to Free the East Boston Black Defendants, has been formed to secure justice for these Black men. For additional information or to make contributions toward their legal defense, contact: The Committee to Free the East Boston Black Defendants, P.O. Box 8875, Boston, Mass. 02114, (617) 353-1400.□

Georgians Organize Against Death Penalty

(Atlanta, Ga.) - A newly formed group, the Georgia Committee Against the Death Penalty, has launched a massive educational drive in Georgia and throughout the South to turn public opinion against capital punishment, the *Guardian* reports.

The Committee developed out of a day-long seminar held here on July 17 and attended by 225 people — including representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), American Friends Service Committee, Student Coalition Against Racism (SCAR), National Lawyers Guild, Socialist Workers Party, various prisoners' aid groups and the Metro-Summit Leadership Conference.

The seminar participants voted to support a debate on capital punishment scheduled for July 29 at Georgia State University and discussed future debates and forums on Georgia campuses. A statewide rally for the fall was also proposed as well as a demonstration in Washington, D.C., in October when the Supreme Court reconvenes.

Among those who addressed the seminar were Georgia state legislator Bobby Hil and *Associated Press* reporter Don Reid. Hill pointed out that 54 per cent of the men facing execution in Georgia — under a law signed by former Governor Jimmy Carter — are Black. Reid, author of *Eye-witness: I Saw 189 Men Die in the Electric Chair* (in Texas), described the death penaly as a "social weapon" used against Black people, other minorities and the poor.

...And Bid Him Sing

By David G. Du Bois

Exciting Novel Examines Lives Of Black Americans In Egypt



Aerial view of Cairo's Heliopolis district.

Malcolm X's visit to Cairo, Egypt, prompts bitter quarreling between Suliman Ibn Rashid, a black American poet, and his White American mistress, Mika. Embittered with the racism of the U.S., Suliman insists that violence is the only way Black people will liberate themselves in America. Mika, however, is totally opposed to violence. Their ongoing conflict is featured in this week's excerpt from BLACK PANTHER Editor-in-Chief David G. Du Bois' engrossing novel,... And Bid Him Sing.

PART 41

She woke him gently. "Your food's ready."

"How long'd I sleep?"

"About twenty minutes, that's all."

He sat up and swung his legs around off the bed. A sharp pain accompanied the movement and he winced. "I dreamed about Malcolm," he said before she could react to the wince.

"Dreamed I was in a trench with him and some other cats, with guns, waitin' for some Ku Kluxers to come up some road somewhere...like in Mississippi or someplace. They never came, but we was waitin' for 'em. Some sisters and some little kids was behind us...in a church or school or something. They was singing and praying..."

He stood up, took his cane from beside the wall at the head of the bed, and went out to the drop-leaf table in the sitting room that was set up with his supper.

"What does Malcolm say in his memorandum about violence," she suddenly asked as he sat down at the table.

He wasn't surprised. Violence had become their chief topic of dispute since the blow-up over Malcolm's letter. She insisted it would be more harmful than anything and wouldn't accomplish any good anyway. He insisted it was the only way.

"Nothing he hasn't said before," he replied, taking up a chicken thigh and biting into it hungrily. "Used the phrase 'by all means necessary,' that's all. Didn't spell it out. But, he said a lot about the violence used against us to keep us down."

"Well, I'm glad...glad he didn't spell it out, I mean," She had taken a seat across from him, a half-empty cup of Turkish coffee in front of her.

"It don't mean he can't, and it don't mean he won't...when the time comes."

"I just hope that the time never comes," she said, dropping her eyes from Suliman and taking up her coffee. "It'll be terrible."

Suliman looked up, unsmiling, and said: "Terrible for who? For you or for us?"

"For everybody, of course," she wanted to get off the subject now.

"It can't get no worse than it is for us. That's what you Whiteys don't understand. But we'll show 'em. We gonna make it tough for them, too, real tough. Maybe then you'll understand and get up off your white asses and do something yourselves."

It was this attitude that always set her off: that nobody, nobody White was doing anything about it. She believed that none of the problems of the world would be solved until individuals, acting individually, began to change themselves. She felt it was up to those who understood and acted justly toward everybody to help others to do the same by their example.

She had no faith in movements, religions, or governments. But she believed in the individual's ability to do this. She saw Malcolm's example as proving her right. Her voice rose despite herself:

"It could be a whole lot worse for a lot of Blacks and you know it. It's a lot better now than it used to be...and it's getting better every day! Your trouble is you want everything to happen overnight. You don't want to give people time to change! It takes time!" She got up from the table, a little too abruptly she thought to herself afterwards, took up her coffee cup, and headed into the kitchen.

"God dammit! How much time do you Whitey's need!" he almost shouted. "There ain't no more time! Shit!"

"You don't need to swear about it...and *I* don't need *any* more time," she shouted in from the kitchen, slamming the cup and saucer into the sink.

She heard him rise from the table. "Then come in here and get down on your knees and kiss my black feet, bitch!" he shouted. "Prove it!"

She swung around where she was standing and almost ran back into the sitting room.

I will not! You're out of your mind! What'll that prove!?"

He was standing beside the table, one hand on the back of the chair he'd been sitting in, the other holding on to the side of the table. He good leg was extended.

"If I want to kiss your feet I'll do it of my own free will! You'll not order me to! I'm not your slave." She was standing directly in front of him, her face crimson, her black eyes flashing, her arms held close to her sides, her fists clenched.

"That's what you're going to be before I'm through with you. Now, kiss it! kiss it!" he screamed, raising his hand from the table's edge and pointing at his stockinged foot.

CRY OF PAIN

The next instant the leg crumbled under him and a piercing cry of pain forced its way out. Mika flung her arms out to catch him. But the deadweight of his sinking body carried her to her knees before him. She clung to him as he forced his body backward in an effort to straighten his twisted leg, striking his head on the table's edge as he did so. They both fell over sideways, she still clinging to him, he groaning pitifully.

"Oh my God!" she cried, scrambling to pull her body away from his and to get to her feet. He lay half on his side, his face buried in the carpet, his legs between the chair legs. He did not move during the time it took her to get to her feet. When she reached down to him, he rolled over on his back, pushed himself up into a sitting position and said, angrily: "Leave me alone, for Christ sake. . . I'll be all right . . .get that chair off me." She was clumsy moving the chair and struck the foot of his bad leg lightly. He winced

TO BE CONTINUED

REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE

By Huey P. Newton

"Crisis: October 28, 1967"

Continuing with the chapter, "Crisis: October 28, 1967" from Revolutionary Suicide, *Black Panther Party leader and chief theoretician Huey P. Newton details an incident with two White Oakland policemen that was to put him behind bars for almost three years.*

PART 62

By now it was October 28; I was officially a free man, and feeling great. Even though the food was gone by the time we got to San Pablo Street, I did not mind. It was good to mingle with the people and talk about the Black Panthers and answer their questions. We stayed until the very end, 4:00 a.m.

Then Gene McKinney and I headed for Seventh Street, the center of the action for West Oakland. There are a number of bars and soulfood restaurants on the street, a few nightclubs, and at almost any hour you can find something going on. Some of the restaurants serve up barbecue that is really saying something. Gene and I were hungry, and Seventh Street is the place to get righteous soul food.

As I turned into Seventh Street, looking for a parking place, I saw the red light of a police car in my rear-view mirror. I had not realized that I was being trailed by a policeman, and my initial reaction was here we go again, more harassment. But having been stopped so many times before, I was ready.

The police had a list of the licenses on cars Black Panthers frequently used, so we always expected this. I kept my lawbook between the bucket seats, and I knew that once I began to read the law to the "law enforcer" he would have to let me go. I wondered what his excuse would be this time; I had obeyed all the traffic regulations.

I pulled the car over to the curb, and the police officer stopped behind me, remaining in his car for a minute or so. Then he got out and came up to my window. When he got a good look at me, he stuck his head in the window within six inches of my face and said very sarcastically, "Well, well, well, what do we have here? The great, *great* Huey P. Newton."

NO REPLY

I made no reply but merely looked him in the eye. He acted like a fisherman who had just landed a prize catch he had never dreamed of landing. Then he asked for my driver's license, which I gave to him. "Who does the car belong to?" he asked. I told him, "It belongs to Miss LaVerne Williams," and showed him the registration. After comparing it with the license, he gave me the license back and went to his car with the registration.

While I sat in the car waiting for him to finish, another police officer pulled up behind the first one. This was not unusual, and I attached little significance to it. The second officer walked up to the first officer's car, and they talked for a moment. Then the second officer came to my window and said, "Mr. Williams, do you have any further identification?" I said, "What do you mean 'Mr. Williams'? My name is Huey P. Newton, and I have already shown my driver's license to the first officer." He just looked at me, nodding his head, and said, "Yes I know who you are." I knew they both recognized me, because my picture and name were known to every officer in Oakland, as were Bobby's and most of the other Black Panthers'.



Racist Oakland policeman stands guard over BPP leader HUEY P. NEWTON after he was wounded in an unwarranted police attack.

The first officer then came back to my car, opened the door, and ordered me out, while the second officer walked around to the passenger side and told Gene McKinney to get out. He then walked Gene to the street side of the car.

Meanwhile, I picked up my lawbook from between the seats and started to get out. I thought it was my criminal evidence book, which covers laws dealing with reasonable cause for arrest and the search and seizure laws. If necessary, I intended to read the law to this policeman, as I had done so many times in the past. However, I had mistakenly picked up my criminal lawbook, which looks exactly like the other one.

I got out of the car with the book in my right hand and asked the officer if I was under arrest. He said, "No, you're not under arrest; just lean on the car." I leaned on the top of the car—a Volkswagen—with both hands on the lawbook while the officer searched me. He did it in a manner intended to be degrading, pulling out my shirttail, running his hand over my body, and then pat-searched my legs, bringing his hands up into my genital area. He was both disgusting and thorough. All this time the four of us were in the street, the second officer with Gene McKinney; I could not see what they were doing.

The officer then told me to go back to his car because he wanted to talk to me. Taking my left arm in his right hand, he began walking, or rather pushing me toward his car. But when we reached it, he kept going until we had reached the back door of the second police car, where he brought me to an abrupt halt. At this, I opened my lawbook and said, "You have no reasonable cause to arrest me."

The officer was to my left, just slightly behind me. As I was opening the book, he snarled, "You can take that book and shove it up your ass, Nigger." With that, he stepped slightly in front of me and brought his left hand up into my face, hooking me with a smear that was not a direct blow, but more like a solid straight-arm. This momentarily dazed me, and I stumbled back four or five feet and went down on one knee, still holding on to my book. As I started to rise, I saw the office draw his service revolver, point it at me, and fire. My stomach seemed to explode, as if someone had poured a pot of boiling soup all over me, and the world went hazy.

There were some shots, a rapid volley, but I have no idea where they came from. They seemed to be all around me. I vaguely remember being on my hands and knees on the ground, disoriented, with everything spinning. I also had the sensation of being moved or propelled. After that, I remember nothing.

TO BE CONTINUED

HISTORIC TALKS END BETWEEN NETO AND CASTRO

CUBA TO CONTINUE AID TO PEOPLE'S ANGOLA

(Havana, Cuba) - Angolan President Agostinho Neto and Cuban Premier Fidel Castro concluded their historic talks here last week in firm solidarity that the Caribbean island republic will continue to provide military assistance as well as step up its technical aid to the West African nation.



President Neto—who received a hero's welcome from thousands of cheering Cubans upon his arrival here on July 21—made his first official visit to the country in order to personally thank the Cuban government for its help in defeating the Western-backed forces that earlier this year attempted to overthrow the newly created People's Republic of Angola.

The Angolan leader presided with Premier Castro at the main rally held in Santiago de Cuba commemorating the twenty-third anniversary of the attack on the Moncada Barracks on July 26, 1953. The attack, led by Castro—who at the time was a young lawyer—failed militarily but sparked the Cuban Revolution against the hated Batista dictatorship) which was eventually crushed in 1959.

Adressing the mass rally, Premier Castro pointed out that Western imperialism is continuing its efforts to sabotage the Angolan Revolution but that if there is a new invasion of the country, Cuban soldiers will fight "shoulder to shoulder with the Angolan people." He added that the two countries "are creating the conditions so that one day Angolans and Cubans together will infringe the imperialists."

The Cuban leader noted that 500 years of Portuguese colonialism had left 90 per cent of the Angolan people illiterate and that on Independence Day last November 11 the Portuguese abandoned the country, taking all their technology with them. "They didn't teach them (Angolans) how to drive trucks or tractors or even train them as skilled workers." Premier Castro said. As a result, he continued, the Angolan people are in need of technical aid which will be provided by 2,000-3,000 Cuban civilians.

"We will help Angola to train cadres in the fight against sabotage, counterrevolution and in many other branches," Castro told the cheering crowd of 160,000. "We expect our people, our workers and especially our youth to be ready to lend this civilian collaboration, just as they were ready to fight in Angola."

In his remarks to the rally, President Neto said that, "The exercise of solidarity and the strengthening of socialism in Cuba and its introduction in Angola will forge a strong tool against imperialism." He added that what unites Cuba and Angola is their ideology and the common objective of building socialism.

Denouncing the continuing imperialist aggression against his country, President Neto praised the decisive aid the People's Republic of Angola has received from socialist, progressive African and humanitarian Western countries.

The MPLA (Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola) leader, commenting on the recent U.S. veto of Angola's admission to the United Nations, declared that the West African nation's entrance into the world body is "inevitable."

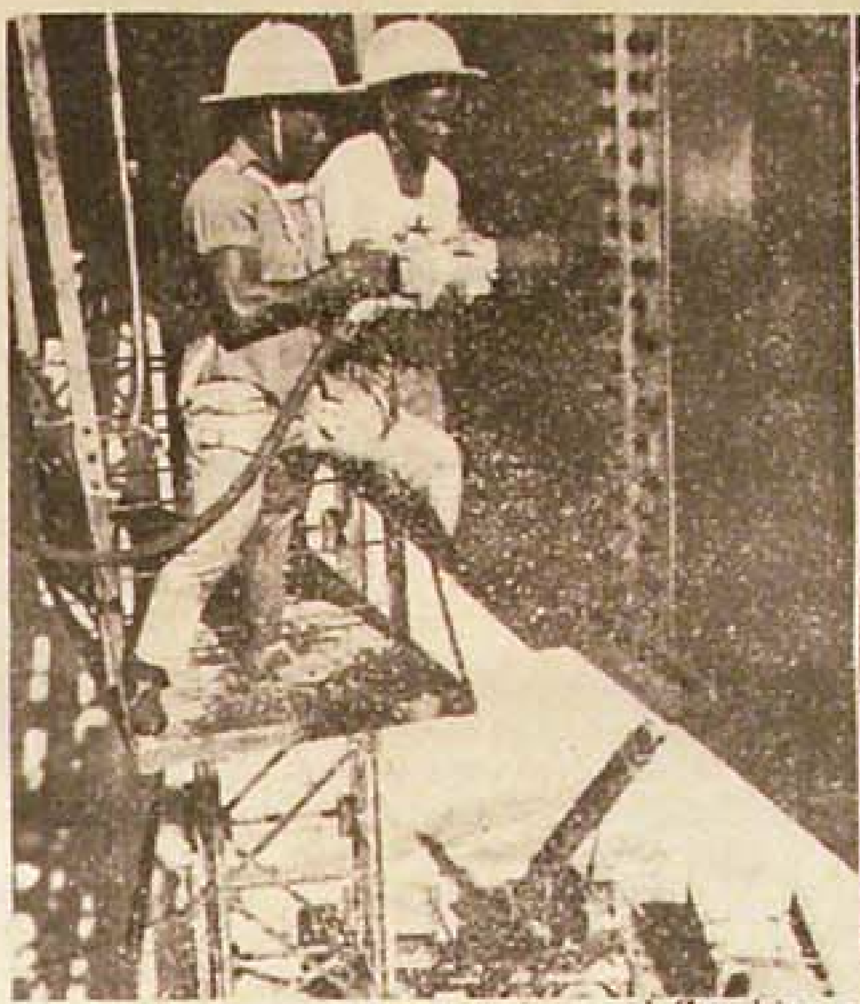
Prime Minister Castro escorted President Neto on an extensive tour of Cuba. Prior to the rally, the two leaders traveled through the main streets of Santiago de Cuba—the country's second largest city—in an open car, while thousands of Cubans called out, "Long live Cuban-Angolan friendship." Later they visited the former Moncada Army Barracks, which today is a school, and its historic museum, where the Cuban prime minister explained to his esteemed guest the details of different stages of the fight for independence on the island. The two men also visited the Province of Havana, the Isle of Pines in the south and the western city of Pinar del Rio.

The scant reporting by the U.S. press of President Neto's visit was indicative of this government's continued outrage over the presence of Cuban troops and civilians in Angola and the strong alliance between the two countries that is daily undermining American and other imperialistic interests both in Angola and throughout southern Africa.□





(A) A huge crowd of Cuban people welcomed the leader of People's Angola. (B) Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO (see arrow) with victorious MPLA troops. (C) Cuban Premier FIDEL CASTRO (center) promised continued aid to the Angolan people.




Tanzanian and Zambian workers on one of the Tan-Zam railroad bridges (left). Zambian and Tanzanian officials (right) lay track across the border between their countries.

10,000 Celebrate Official Opening Of Tan-Zam Railway

(Lusaka, Zambia) - The fraternal cooperation of the peoples of Tanzania, Zambia and the People's Republic of China was celebrated by leaders of the three countries and a jublilant crowd of over 10,000 at the July 14 grand ceremony marking the official handing over of the Tanzania-Zambia Railway, held at the new Kapiri Mposhi station in Zambia's central province.

The Tan-Zam railway — whose construction began in October, 1970 — was completed ahead of schedule last May after five years and eight months of strenuous work made possible by the financial and technical aid of People's China. The approximately 744-mile railroad extends from Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, through southern and southwestern Tanzania and enters Zambia's northern province to link up with Zambian railway at Kapiri Mposhi. *Hsinhua* news agency reports that the railroad is spanned by 320 bridges, passes through 26 tunnels and 2,239 channel crossings to serve 93 stations.

Prior to the beginning of construction of the Tan-Zam railway, the governments of Tanzania and Zambia had determined that a railroad linking their countries would be a tremendous step in the development of their economies, freeing them of Western domination. Predictably, Western countries refused to provide the necessary aid for the building of the railroad, but Tanzania and Zambia subsequently signed an agreement with People's China in September, 1967.

Among the high-ranking government officials who attended the colorful ceremony were Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Chinese Vice-Premier Sun Chien, Botswana President Sir Seretse Khama, Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko and other top officials in the governments of these countries.

"Early in the morning, people in colorful national costumes poured towards the station from various parts of the country, singing and dancing joyfully to celebrate the happy occasion," *Hsinhua* noted. Huge portraits of Presidents Kaunda, Nyerere and Chairman Mao Tse tung were hung on Kapiri Mposi station, and a huge red banner was standing on the building which proclaimed, "Long Live The Friendship Among The People Of Zambia, Tanzania and China." The beautiful national flags of Zambia, Tanzania, China, Botswana and Zaire fluttered in the breeze at the square in front of the station.

Addressing the spirited thousands, President Kaunda said, "Across the borders of Tanzania and Zambia now lie the unbreakable rails made of steel, binding our two countries, constructed with the assistance of the People's Republic of China." He added that what the Zambian, Tanzanian and Chinese people "have victoriously joined together, let no man, no nation put asunder." Noting the importance of the railroad for the African liberation struggle, the Zambian leader stressed that his country and Tanzania "have a duty to nurture their relationship. . .by genuinely working together for a common destiny."

THIRD WORLD DEVELOPMENT

President Nyerere noted that the Tan-Zam railway has "major contributions to make to the African and Third World development. It provides a vital route to the sea for Zambia through its northeastern areas, and it links the important and underdeveloped parts of Tanzania, including the whole Lufiji Basin Valley, with Dar es Salaam Port and the rest of the country. It will greatly facilitate the trade between our two countries, and eventually between eastern and southern Africa as a whole," he emphasized.

The highly respected Tanzanian leader went on to say that the railway will "strengthen the policy of promoting inter-Third World trade and increase our freedom from neocolonialist exploitation." It will help "the peoples of this part of Africa to play their part in the struggle for African liberation. . .,"Nyerere said.

Chinese Vice-Premier Sun Chien remarked that, "Its (railway's) successful completion is a great victory for the Tanzanian and Zambian peoples in their persistent efforts to develop their national economies independently. . . . It is an iron-clad proof that the great African people who have stood up are fully able to build up their countries with their own hands. We are sure that the completion and operation of the Tan-Zam Railway will play its due role in further. . .enhancing the fraternal friendship between your two peoples and promoting the concerted struggle of central and eastern African states against imperialism."

After the speeches, a certificate of the handover of the railway was signed by J. Mapoma, Zambian Minister of Power, Transport and Communications, A. Tandau, Tanzanian Minister of Communications and Transport, and Fang Yi, Chinese Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries. Following the ceremony, the hosts and guests rode in a special train to and from Luanshimba railway station, the first station between Kapiri Mposhi and Dar es Salaam. □

The Tan-Zam railroad stretches 744 miles, from Dar es Salaam on the Tanzanian coast to Zambia's southern province. The railroad was completed ahead of schedule last May after more than six years of hard work with the aid of the People's Republic of China.



THE BLACK PANTHER PARTY PROGRAM

MARCH 29, 1972 PLATFORM

WHAT WE WANT, WHAT WE BELIEVE

1. WE WANT FREEDOM. WE WANT POWER TO DETERMINE THE DESTINY OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that Black and oppressed people will not be free until we are able to determine our destinies in our own communities ourselves, by fully controlling all the institutions which exist in our communities.

2. WE WANT FULL EMPLOYMENT FOR OUR PEOPLE.

We believe that the federal government is responsible and obligated to give every person employment or a guaranteed income. We believe that if the American businessmen will not give full employment, then the technology and means of production should be taken from the businessmen and placed in the community so that the people of the community can organize and employ all of its people and give a high standard of living.

3. WE WANT AN END TO THE ROBBERY BY THE CAPITALIST OF OUR BLACK AND OPPRESSED COMMUNITIES.

We believe that this racist government has robbed us and now we are demanding the overdue debt of forty acres and two mules. Forty acres and two mules were promised 100 years ago as restitution for slave labor and mass murder of Black people. We will accept the payment in currency which will be distributed to our many communities. *The American racist has taken part in the slaughter of over fifty million Black people.* Therefore, we feel this is a modest demand that we make.

4. WE WANT DECENT HOUSING, FIT FOR THE SHELTER OF HUMAN BEINGS.

We believe that if the landlords will not give decent housing to our Black and oppressed communities, then the housing and the land should be made into cooperatives so that the people in our communities, with government aid, can build and make decent housing for the people.

5. WE WANT EDUCATION FOR OUR PEOPLE THAT EXPOSES THE TRUE NATURE OF THIS DECADENT AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE WANT EDUCATION THAT TEACHES US OUR TRUE HISTORY AND OUR ROLE IN THE PRESENT-DAY SOCIETY.

We believe in an educational system that will give to our people a knowledge of self. If you do not have knowlede of yourself and your position in the society and the world, then you will have little chance to know anything else.

6. WE WANT COMPLETELY FREE HEALTH CARE FOR ALL BLACK AND OPPRESSED PEOPLE.

We believe that the government must provide, free of charge, for the people, health facilities which will not only treat our illnesses, most of which have come about as a result of our oppression, but which will also develop preventative medical programs to guarantee our future survival. We believe that mass health education and research programs must be developed to give all Black and oppressed people access to advanced scientific and medical information, so we may provide ourselves with proper medical attention and care.

7. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO POLICE BRUTALITY AND MURDER OF BLACK PEOPLE, OTHER PEOPLE OF COLOR, ALL OPPRESSED PEOPLE INSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

We believe that the racist and fascist government of the United States uses its domestic enforcement agencies to carry out its program of oppression against Black people, other people of color and poor people inside the United States. We believe it is our right, therefore, to defend ourselves against such armed forces and that all Black and oppressed people should be armed for self-defense of our homes and communities against these fascist police forces.

8. WE WANT AN IMMEDIATE END TO ALL WARS OF AGGRESSION.

We believe that the various conflicts which exist around the world stem directly from the aggressive desires of the U.S. ruling circle and government to force its domination upon the oppressed people of the world. We believe that if the U.S. government or its lackeys do not cease these aggressive wars that it is the right of the people to defend themselves by any means necessary against their aggressors.

9. WE WANT FREEDOM FOR ALL BLACK AND POOR OPPRESSED PEOPLE NOW HELD IN U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, COUNTY, CITY AND MILITARY PRISONS AND JAILS. WE WANT TRIALS BY A JURY OF PEERS FOR ALL PERSONS CHARGED WITH SO-CALLED CRIMES UNDER THE LAWS OF THIS COUNTRY.

We believe that the many Black and poor oppressed people now held in U.S. prisons and jails have not received fair and impartial trials under a racist and fascist judicial system and should be free from incarceration. We believe in the ultimate elimination of all wretched, inhuman penal insitutions, because the masses of men and women imprisoned inside the United States or by the U.S. military are the victims of oppressive conditions which are the real cause of their imprisonment. We believe that when persons are brought to trial that they must be guaranteed, by the United States, juries of their peers, attorneys of their choice and freedom from imprisonment while awaiting trials.

10. WE WANT LAND, BREAD, HOUSING, EDUCATION, CLOTHING, JUSTICE, PEACE AND PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY CONTROL OF MODERN TECHNOLOGY.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.

Intercommunal News

U.N. Report Condemns Sharpeville Massacre

The following is Part 5 of a special report on the March 21, 1960, Sharpeville Massacre written by David Sibeko, director of foreign affairs for the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) and its representative at the United Nations. The report, detailing the circumstances surrounding the infamous slaying of 69 Black Azanians and the wounding of hundreds, was published at the request of the U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid.

PART 5

With that savagery the apartheid regime sealed the path of nonviolence and PAC resolved to continue the struggle through arms in the future.

It was a revealing comment, the one made by Mr. Carel de Wet, the member of Parliament for Vanderbijl Park, a former cabinet minister in Mr. Vorster's government who is currently serving a second term as ambassador to the Court of St. James. He complained: "Why did the police kill only two kaffirs in my constituency?"

Clearly the mass killings were by design and they were intended to "teach the kaffirs a lesson." But the African people refused to be intimidated by the racist regime's hired killers. Africans across the land poured out into the streets in the hundreds and thousands in support of the campaign against passes. Much of industry, as hoped for by the PAC leadership, ground to a halt.

As a result there was an unprecedented run on the stock market and a helter skelter pull-out of 43 million pounds in foreign capital by investors. The country's reserves drained rapidly. In contrast to the exuberant antigovernment demonstrations by Africans in every major city in South Africa a perilous gloom seemed to settle over White South Africa and thousands fled abroad, causing the overseas travel business to be the only brisk business in town.

The frustration of White settlers, particularly the mostly complacent English-speaking settlers, was dramatically shown by one man, Mr. David Pratt. He

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South African policeman aims gun at protester as body of slain man protrudes from beneath car.

NEW MASS WALKOUT

THOUSANDS OF SOWETO STUDENTS CLASH WITH POLICE

(Johannesburg, South Africa) - Thousands of boycotting students in the Black "township" of Soweto on the outskirts of this city clashed with police last week as Black protest mounted against South Africa's apartheid (segregationist) educational system.

The mass walkout of Soweto's Black students on July 29, affecting nearly all of the schools in the sprawling urban ghetto of over one million people, came one week after the reopening of Black schools which had been closed for one month in the aftermath of the June 16 revolt by over 10,000 Soweto students. (See last week's issue of THE BLACK PANTHER.) Four secondary schools were set on fire following the stoning of police by Black youth.

Black teachers blamed the presence of heavily armed police patrolling the streets of Soweto for the widespread absenteeism that preceded the walkout. School principals said that if the patrols were removed, many Black students would return to their classes. The White minority government, on the other hand, alleged that "certain unruly youths" were intimidating the students and keeping them from attending classes.

In other related incidents in South Africa last week:

•A Black secondary school in the "township" of Tokoza near here was badly damaged by a fire on Wednesday, July 28.

•Classrooms in two schools were ransacked on July 28 in Natal Province 200 miles southeast of the capital city of Pretoria, and gasoline bombs exploded in a high school near Pretoria.

Although the June rebellion by Soweto students brought about the White minority government's agreement to halt the requirement that Black students take half their courses in the hated Dutch Afrikaans language, the South African educational system still perpetuates gross injustices against Black students.

In the area of teaching standards, for example, fewer than 10 per cent of the 69,000 teachers in Black schools have the minimum qualifications required of the 45,000 teachers in White schools, *The New York Times* reports. Salaries of teachers in White schools range anywhere from 30 to 50 per cent higher than those of teachers in Black schools.

At the university level, South Africa has 10 White universities

CONTINUED ON PAGE 22

"DESTABILIZATION PROGRAM"

JAMAICAN PRIME MINISTER BLAMES C.I.A. FOR POLITICAL UNREST

(Kingston, Jamaica) - Jamaican Prime Minister Michael Manley charged recently that foreign and domestic conspirators, likely working for the CIA, are attempting to unseat his progressive Caribbean government by "destabilizing" his country.

Manley's leftist government has had to impose emergency rule for over a month now to quell violence between political factions. This turmoil is severely affecting Jamaica's prosperous tourist trade, and businessmen have been smuggling their assets out of Jamaica, fearful of the country's anticapitalist mood.

According to Manley, the country's state of emergency was caused by information that a new wave of violence was planned to coincide with Carifesta, an important event scheduled to take place here. An informant stated that he was prepared to denounce a government agency for allegedly distributing guns.

However, the man retracted his statement, saying he had been forced into trying to embarrass the government headed by Manley's "Democratic Socialist" People's National Party, *The New York Times* reported.

WORST CRISIS

So far, emergency rule has sharply reduced the political violence which has plunged the island into the worst crisis of its 14 years of independence from Great Britain. Manley and his ministers have charged that the CIA has had a hand in Jamaica's "destabilization."

In general, the Caribbean has been causing increasing difficulties for the U.S. government as the entire area is favoring socialism as the answer for its economic, political and social ills. At a recent summit meeting of four English-speaking Caribbean nations — Jamaica, Guyana, Barbados and Trinidad-Tobago — a document released explicitly stated the intentions of the four nations "to take concerted action to reduce the vulnerability of the (Caribbean) region to external forces and outside pressures — political, economic and military."

Also at this meeting Jamaica received a $70 million loan from its three regional partners to ward off the consequences of bankruptcy and a $10 million reserve deficit.

Guyana, with 20 state-owned companies comprising 70 per cent of its stable economy, has been another target of U.S. subversion. Through CIA operations such as the American Institute of Free Labor Development (AIFLD) there have been numerous reports attacking Guyana in the Latin American press. Guyana has emerged as an important leader among small nonaligned nations, as evidenced by its pullout in the Montreal Olympics in support of the boycotting African countries.

Even the U.S. press cannot deny the effect that Cuba has had on the Caribbean. Following Cuba's example, Guyana has mobilized its 800,000 people along socialist lines. All of the Caribbean nations are forming closer ties with Cuba as their governments are moving leftward. This is viewed as a severe threat to U.S. military presence in the area.

Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham clearly stated, "Capitalism has been in operation in this part of the world now for some time and it has failed us. . . It has been realized that socialism — the road Guyana has chosen — is a strategy for development."□



Caribbean nations are rejecting their roles as tourist attractions controlled by American corporations.

Red Cross To Probe South African Mental Camps

(San Francisco, Calif.) - The International Red Cross has begun negotiations with the South African government to determine guidelines for an investigation into charges that over 8,000 Blacks are being held in psychiatric camps and hired out as slave labor to private businesses, the Church of Scientology reported here last week.

The investigation stems from accusations made by the South African branch of the Church of Scientology and the Swedish magazine *Dagens Nyheter*, both of which have charged that the patients in the institutions are improperly fed and clothed, are physically abused, and are being used by private business under a contract between the South African Health Ministry and the Smith-Mitchell Company. (See THE BLACK PANTHER, July 17, 1976.)

According to Rev. Patrick Lufkin, spokesman for the Church here, Jarl Hjalmarsson, former president of the Swedish Red Cross in Geneva, said that to ensure an impartial investigation, the Red Cross wants an expert team of researchers to make repeated visits in order to interview patients without witnesses or supervision.

The inquiry has prompted Congressional scrutiny through Black representative Walter Fauntroy (D.C.), who has promised an investigation into American corporate ties to the South African institutions. It was disclosed earlier that the Smith-Mitchell Company is linked to the Rockefeller-owned Chase Manhattan Bank.

AFRICA IN FOCUS

United Nations

The U.N. Security Council last Friday adopted a resolution strongly condemning the July 11 armed attack by South African troops on the Zambian village of Sialola, resulting in the deaths of 24 and wounding of 45. Zambian Foreign Minister Mwale said that the "diabolical act of aggression" was made on a camp of freedom fighters belonging to the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) of Namibia. The resolution, sponsored by nonaligned nations and Romania, demanded that the White apartheid government of South Africa respect the independence and territorial integrity of Zambia and that it stop using Namibia as a base for launching armed attacks against Zambia and other African countries. The vote was 14-0, with the U.S. abstaining.

Tanzania

Some 10,000 Tanzanians turned out for a mass rally on July 7 commemorating the twenty-second anniversary of the founding of the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), *Hsinhua* news agency reported. Among those attending the spirited rally held in Iringa were Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, Mozambican President Samora Machel, Tanzanian First Vice President and Chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council Aboud Jumbe, cabinet ministers and leading members of TANU as well as dignitaries from other countries. The TANU Youth League presented President Nyerere with a freedom torch that has been raced in relays by youth throughout the country.

South Africa

The price of gold on the world market plunged from its peak price in 1974 of $195.50 per ounce to $105 last week, resulting in a serious setback for the already troubled economy of South Africa, the world's largest gold producer. The entire African continent is expected to feel the impact of the drop in the price of gold as income will decline from the International Monetary Fund gold sales designated for developing African nations.

Multipurpose Clinics Promote Health Care In Tanzania

(Dar es Salaam, Tanzania) - Attending health clinic is no longer so time-consuming for Tanzanian mothers.

Early this year mother-child health clinics opened in three pilot districts — Bagamoyo, Moshi and Dodoma. These 120 clinics are the local framework of the Young Child Protection Program. They offer all the services a mother and her children under five need to be protected from infectious diseases and a record is kept of their health condition — all in one visit, *Africa Women* reports.



Before the MCH (Maternal-Child Health) clinics were introduced, mothers used to interrupt their work several times each month to go to a clinic. On a Wednesday it was a child welfare clinic for immunizations. If she was pregnant, she returned to the dispensary on Tuesday for a prenatal checkup. Often several more walks were necessary when the children became ill.

Integrating all the preventive services saves a mother's time and exposes her to some of the less widespread opportunities, such as child spacing. "Through the MCH clinics," said Dr. A.E. Shuma, Moshi's district medical officer, "we can give women surveillance throughout their reproductive years."

The clinics provide nutrition evaluation and advice, immunizations, health education, malaria suppressives, prenatal and postnatal care, child-spacing information and treatment of minor diseases.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 22

PEOPLE'S ANGOLA REBUILDS – THE STORY OF CAXITO

Day-by-day the victory of the Angolan Revolution continues to unfold and deepen throughout the newly liberated territory. Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents the conclusion of the story of the rebuilding of Caxito, a small rural town 30 miles northeast of Luanda, the capital city of the People's Republic. We thank Liberation News Service *reporter Mike Shuster for this article.*

CONCLUSION

Angola's largest sugar plantation, the Martyrs of Caxito, sprawls over miles and miles of sugar-cane covered green fields near Caxito. At its center rests a huge sugar refinery. The plantation also produces palmeiras from which palm oil is extracted, and which has given rise to several subsidiary industries, including soap. (Soap is one of a multitude of products made from palm oil.)

Rich in fruit and livestock, the plantation has its own shops for repairs and the production of spare parts, vast warehouses, a miniature railway system for transporting the cut cane from the fields to the refinery, and its own hospital. During the harvest of the cane, the plantation can employ 6,000 workers.

When Maneco along with the other MPLA supporters returned to the plantation after the FNLA occupation, they found the electronic-monitoring equipment of the refineries badly damaged, as was the delicate laboratory equipment used in analyzing sugar products. Office equipment — including all the air conditioners — were gone. Safes were broken open and empty.



Factory work outside shop in Caxito, Angola. This small rural town is now going through a rebuilding process aided by the MPLA.

But rather than destroy the plantation property completely, FNLA chose as the object of its vengeance, the plantation's human resources. FNLA soldiers took all the food stocks of the plantation, and what food they couldn't take was scattered across the dirty warehouse floors. The huge refrigerators where fresh meat and fish for the workers were stored were completely destroyed, their freezing mechanisms dismantled, their cooling fans missing.

By far the most violently attacked areas of the plantation were the workers' living areas themselves.

Scattered throughout the cane fields are the housing "projects" that the Portuguese built for the mostly migrant and contract labor field workers brought from other areas of Angola to cut the cane. "Here the Portuguese had the possibility of really providing decent living conditions for the workers," Kimbi said. Instead, by all appearances, they provided as little as possible.

It was the people of these areas that suffered most under the FNLA occupation. Some housing clusters are now almost completely abandoned. In one, only four people remain. "When FNLA arrived here, they told the people they all had to move north. Those that refused to leave were killed," Maneco said, looking at the ground and kicking the burnt refuse of the occupation. "Many, many died here."

But in Caxito the war is over, and life gradually returns to normal. Although schoolrooms, for instance, are still part rubble, their walls blackened and pockmarked from machinegunfire and their roofs crumbling, classes have begun again. In the still afternoon air, the high-pitched voices of young children can be heard through the broken windows reciting in unison their arithmetic and reading lessons.

PLANTATION

Reconstruction and progress is already well underway at the Martyrs of Caxito sugar plantation. The sugar refinery, with the help of Cuban soldiers and sugar technicians, is ready to begin work again, and the first campaign to cut the cane in independent Angola began in late June.

A mark of the real potential progress of the Martyrs of Caxito, though, is the literacy campaign started by four young women teachers who arrived on the plantation four months ago. Their plan is to enlist the help of the workers themselves in the cam-

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FRELIMO Forces Fight Fierce Battle In Rhodesia

(Salisbury, Rhodesia) - FRELIMO (Mozambique Liberation Front) forces crossed the Rhodesian border and fought a long, fierce battle with troops of the White minority government in the first known encounter of its kind, the *Manchester Guardian* reported last week.

Armed with rockets, mortars and small arms, the FRELIMO troops opened fire on a Rhodesian army patrol about 30 miles south of the eastern Rhodesian border city of Umtali. After returning to Mozambique, the FRELIMO troops continued their steady barrage of gunfire from a ridge overlooking the border area. A spokesperson for the Rhodesian Defense Ministry confirmed the incident, but declined to give details. He said there were no Rhodesian casualties but did not know if FRELIMO forces suffered any losses.

In the past, Black Zimbabwe (Rhodesia) liberation forces, who are based in Mozambique, have struck at Rhodesian forces from across the Mozambican border. Rhodesian officials said the involvement of FRELIMO troops may represent an escalation in the conflict between the two countries, which has steadily intensified since March 5 of this year when Mozambique closed its border with the breakaway British colony in order to economically and politically isolate it.

U.N. Report

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17
is the English-speaking farmer who fired two shots into Mr. Verwoerd's head at the annual Rand Easter Show in Johannesburg in April 1960. On that occasion the settler premier miraculously escaped death. (He was later stabbed to death in the House of Parliament in 1966.) Mr. Pratt told a magistrate he had done it because Verwoerd "was leading the country into darkness" before he was whisked off to a mental asylum and oblivion.


The scene of the aftermath of the 1960 Sharpeville Massacre.

Speaking after yet another massive PAC demonstration of 30,000 outside Parliament, in Cape Town, the man who acted as "prime minister" after Mr. Verwoerd had been shot, Mr. Paul Sauer, called for a "new book" for South Africa and said things should not be allowed to slide back to conditions that had created the worst crisis the racist regime had ever faced.

The Verwoerd regime did not heed one of their own kind. Mr. Paul Sauer was quickly dropped from the cabinet and disappeared into the back benches before dying. The "minister of justice" who had given partial victory to PAC by temporarily suspending the pass laws also got the sack from the cabinet. The regime declared a state of emergency at the beginning of April 1960, and arrested over 18,000 people, including most of the country's leading anti-apartheid politicians, Black and White. During this first ever nationwide state of emergency the PAC was outlawed, and with it the ANC. The state of emergency was virtually a declaration of martial law. Meetings were banned, a curfew was imposed and press censorship was introduced in effect if not in fact.

The international community reacted with shocked anger to the Sharpeville, Langa, Nyanga and Vanderbijl Park massacrs. The question of apartheid was brought up in the United Nations Security Council for the first time soon after the Sharpeville massacres. On April 1960, the Council called on the apartheid regime to "initiate measures aimed at bringing about racial harmony based on equality ...and abandon its policies of apartheid and racial discrimination.

When the racist regime refused to give in to the reasonable and legitimate demands of the African people by strengthening its discrimination laws through the emergency, almost every country in the world turned from shocked anger to angry condemnation. Most countries have never stopped their attacks on the apartheid policies of the South African White-settler regime. Since that time international public disgust with apartheid South Africa is manifest in her total isolation from normal human contact with the rest of the world, her international standing is better to only that of her sister pariah — the Ian Smith racist regime in Rhodesia.

TO BE CONTINUED

WORLD SCOPE

Northern Ireland

An Anti-Imperialist Festival, recently organized in Dublin by Sinn Fein, the political party of the official Irish Republican Movement, was attended by 75 delegates from socialist movements in 17 countries and has been hailed as "highly successful," according to a news release by the Irish Republican Clubs, USA and Canada. On July 26, the Festival moved to Belfast in Northern Ireland, where a variety of lectures, tours and exhibitions were scheduled.

Great Britain

About 10,000 Black and Brown Londoners demonstrated recently in protest against discrimination of "colored" immigrants in Britain. The demonstrators rallied in Hyde Park and then marched to the prime minister's office where they delivered a handwritten protest denouncing the British government for "apathy towards injustice to colored people in Britain."

Great Britain

Great Britain announced last week that it has broken diplomatic relations with President Idi Amin's government in Uganda. This will mark the first time Britain has severed ties with a British Commonwealth nation. Foreign Secretary Anthony Crosland announced the break "with regret."

United States

President Ford proposed legislation this week requiring U.S. corporations to disclose payments to foreign officials. The bill, designed to prevent American firms from making illegal expenditures overseas, would require the firms to file reports with the government on a wide range of payments as well as identify the recipients of the money. The Securities and Exchange Commission has revealed that at least 100 U.S. corporations have made questionable or illegal payments abroad.

ENTERTAINMENT

Jonathan

You weren't there.
You didn't see
Jonathan.
Or do you care,
What do you mean?
Jonathan
He was so young
Picked up a gun
Jonathan.
But a man
Was he.

He'd often go.
He'd hurt her so,
Jonathan.
His mother's eyes
Gleamed mother's prize,
Jonathan.
What he would do
None of us knew
Jonathan
For a man
Was he.
Some Brothers three,
They had no key.
Jonathan
Saw them in jail
They had no bail.
Jonathan
The U.S.A.
Will have to pay
Jonathan
For the man
Was he.

For they would die
Lest he should try
Jonathan
Oh by his deeds
Give them the keys,
Jonathan.
For those who rule
They couldn't fool
Jonathan
For a man
Was he.

There's more you see
That must be free.
Jonathan
Showed us the way.
What price to pay,
Jonathan.
Open the door,
Just do it for
Jonathan.
You're a man
Like he.

But, you weren't there.
You didn't see
Jonathan.
Or do you care,
What do you mean?
Jonathan,
He was so young
Picked up a gun
Jonathan.
But a man
Was he.

—A song by Elaine Brown

ALL-BLACK VERSION OF "GUYS AND DOLLS" A SMASH HIT



KEN PAGE, playing evangelist Nicely-Nicely Johnson, stops the show during the all-Black production of the famous Broadway musical Guys and Dolls.

(New York, N.Y.) - The all-Black version of the Broadway classic *Guys and Dolls* has literally "turned out" the stage scene of New York City. Directed by Billy Wilson, the play has received nothing but rave reviews from major drama critics.

The musical is a new, Black version of the famed 26-year-old Frank Loesser musical which ran for 1,200 performances after opening on Broadway on November 20, 1950. The previous productions had a strongly Jewish flavor so that converting it into a Black play was, in the words of Billy Wilson, "like taking chicken soup and making it a little more like gumbo."

In order to do this, references to "cheesecake and strudel" in the show about Broadway gamblers, their women and their lives, were changed to "famous apple pie and strawberry shortcake." Explained Wilson, who also choreographed the all-Black hit, *Bubbling Brown Sugar*, "Now and then we injected phrases in their place that are more relative to the Black way of speaking, like when Nathan Detroit puts down Benny Southstreet by saying, 'Oh, you jive turkey.' That was not in the original."

"It's not so much the changing of words that makes the difference," Wilson continued, "It's the delivery. . .It isn't what you say, it's how you say it, which is beautiful to me. . .My biggest point of direction was, 'Find the equivalent in your own experience and go from there.' "

The result of Wilson's direction has been a show that has been described as "an unmistakable smash hit" by *Variety* magazine. *Essence* magazine termed the musical "an evening of musical enchantment." *New York Times* reviewer Clive Barnes described the cast as "excellent."

UNDERSTUDY

Barnes called the performance of Kenneth Page "a fairy tale come true." He was an understudy for *Guys and Dolls*, Page says, until "the other guy curiously disappeared." Playing Nicely-Nicely Johnson, an evangelist, Page, in Barnes' words, "stops the show" in "a rousing revival meeting at the Save-a-Soul Mission."

Director Wilson winced when he was asked in an interview if it disturbed him that White producers are generally the ones who profit from Black shows.

He responded, "Everybody rips off everybody in life. I would love to see a time in the near future when there are significant amounts of money in the hands of Black producers so they would be in charge of the development profits. That's not yet possible. . ."

Wilson was born in Philadelphia, the son of a melter at the U.S. mint and a mother who did household work to put her three children through college.

"They encouraged me to dance," he said, "and that was something in Philadelphia." Wilson made his New York stage debut at 19 in the New York City Center production of *Carmen Jones* and from there went on to head the dance department at Brandeis University.

Despite his success with *Bubbling Brown Sugar* and *Guys and Dolls*, Wilson declares himself as "quietly angry these days."

"That's because," he explained, "I've gathered up all these years, and I look back at them and I see I've accomplished so much. Yet, it's still impossible for me to come out of the theater and get a taxicab because the taxi drivers will not pick up Black people, especially Black men. . . ."□

People's Angola Rebuilds

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

paign. The teachers will give classes first to those workers who know how to read and write to prepare them to give their own classes to those workers who cannot.

Of a total permanent work force of almost 2,000 the teachers found only forty who knew, even minimally, how to write and read. Twenty-two had finished Angolan fourth grade level; the rest had less schooling. The literacy campaign begins with these forty.

In early June, the teachers organized their first meeting. Only five of the 40 workers appeared although all had promised to attend. The teachers, with Kimbi who also is taking part in the organization of the campaign, had to go back to the shops and plants to talk to all of them again about the first classes. With each group of workers, Kimbi spoke forcefully and emotionally about the paramount importance of literacy in Angola.

"For years and years, the Portuguese colonialists refused to teach Africans anything, including the most important things, reading and writing," Kimbi said to the small group in the sugar refinery. "Why? The colonialists dominated us so that they would always have us to do their work for them. Learning would have freed us from their domination."

"But this is gone now," Kimbi continued. "Now all of the workers have to learn. You must know that the MPLA wants every one to learn. Those that know anything, even a litle, have to teach those that don't. Those that have the advantages cannot remain privileged. They must involve themselves in improving the whole society."

As he spoke, the group gradually grew in size. "And learning to read and write is important so that we can understand the theory of the work, so that we can keep the machines going when they break down, so that we can improve the machines ourselves.

"It's important so that we will not always be dominated by the machines, as our lives have been in the past."

The workers in the sugar refinery showed a lot of enthusiasm for Kimbi's words. "They have trouble carrying things through though," one of the teachers remarked afterward. "They showed a lot of interest before, too, but then they failed to come to the meeting."



African guerrilla participates in agricultural work.

"A campaign like this advances very slowly," one of the teachers said. "I like this work very much, but it's very hard to see the fruits of it in a short period of time. We came here a few months ago with the goal of getting this campaign going by November, so we could go on to start it somewhere else.

"But November is too early. We'll have to stay on longer, much longer. There is so much to do."

(We thank *Liberation News Service* reporter Mike Shuster for this story.)☐

Tanzania's Multipurpose Health Clinics

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 19

With the aid of UNICEF funds, the Tanzanian government set up "model" MCH services in these districts that can be duplicated in the rest of the country. "By 1980 we want these services to be within ten kilometers of 90 per cent of the people," stated Dr. Richard Hart, MCH consultant. "Awareness of the clinics grows rapidly because each mother with young children who appears at a dispensary is first directed to the MCH section."

Two basic moves, training and equipping, were necessary to prepare dispensaries and health centers for an MCH outreach. First, village midwives attended two-week seminars to better their knowledge of preventive medicine. Besides learning about prenatal care and the storing of vaccines, they were taught how to organize clinic stations and keep monthly records for the MCH unit in Dar-es-Salaam.

This upgrading invigorated rural medical personnel like Mimi Saidi, who had been a nursing assistant at a dispensary in Bagamoyo for 16 years. Her family planning lecture aroused a lengthy discussion after she went inside to examine a pregnant lady. The night before, she had delivered a baby by kerosene lantern. She reprimanded a mother who brought her child late for his second DPT inoculation. She tackles her new MCH responsibilities wholeheartedly.

NEW CADRE

MCH aides represent a new cadre in Tanzania's medical personnel. In May, 12 more schools opened across the country. Now there are 18 institutions that offer an 18-month course on all aspects of maternal-child health.

MCH equipment reached each dispensary after the staff was trained. A kerosene refrigerator was installed to keep potent vaccines on hand for daily clinics. (Until the system's kinks are worked out, clinics operate three days a week.) The clinic aims to protect each child against TB, diphtheria, smallpox, whooping cough, typhoid fever and measles.☐

Soweto Students Clash With Police

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 17

enrolling about 75,000 students. For the majority Black population of the country, there are three universities with a total enrollment of about 4,000. The average number of White secondary graduates who qualify for university is about one in 60; for Blacks, the figure is one in 2,500.

Teacher-student ratios in White South African schools is comparable to levels achieved in private school educaton in the U.S. while overcrowding in Black schools is greater than what students experience in the worst of New York City's public schools. Almost half of South Africa's Black schools operate on a two-shift system whereby students average less than three hours of classes per day compared with five for their White counterparts.

Meanwhile, security police in the Transkei "homeland," which is slated for "independence" in October, arrested nine members of the antigovernment Democratic Party last week, thereby crushing opposition to the reactionary "independence" movement.

The New York Times reported that the arrests, ordered by Chief Kaiser Mantanzima, prevented Democratic Party spokespersons from participating in a special session of the Transkei's legislative assembly, which on July 27 approved the constitution that is to take effect on "independence" day, set for October 26.☐

INSIDE LATIN AMERICA

Argentina

Buenos Aires' oldest paper, *La Prensa*, unleashed an attack against the spread of Nazi literature, which is openly distributed to nearly every bookstore in the country. While the government has banned left-wing books and magazines, the Nazi journals continue to flourish, *La Prensa* says, singling out such journals as *Milicia*, that calls Adolph Hitler "the greatest revolutionary in human history."

Chile

Chilean President Augusto Pinochet appears to have lost control over the feared secret police, the DINA, *Pacific News Service* reports. DINA began to carry out a wave of arrests early this summer, just as Pinochet began releasing political prisoners in an effort to improve his image abroad. One Argentine socialist remarked, "For every person released, another four go in."

Brazil

Government security for large landowners and industrial developments throughout the Amazon jungle is being intensified in the wake of a peasant ambush of an American family early in July. The attack was attributed to about 60 peasants who said the Americans had illegally purchased their land and fenced off the only water supply for some 90 peasant families.

Argentina

There is a growing concern for the future of the Argentine movie industry in the wake of unprecedented government censorship, death threats against prominent artists and the disappearance of Raimundo Gleyzer, a noted producer of social documentary films, *Pacific News Service* reports. Gleyzer was arrested in late March shortly after returning from New York where he denounced political repression in Argentina.

MARTIAL ARTS

Combat

The object of any type of combat is usually to get an aggressor to stop his or her attack. This involves forcing the opponent to accept the terms or conditions of combat, that one wishes to impose on him.

In true combat (close order) it is not important to trade blows until the better man wins, to stand and fight, to use certain targets and techniques. There is one overriding rule that is dominant in true combat to gain control of your opponent without paying too great a price; a victory which results in an end to the fighting, under conditions acceptable to both sides; a condition usually imposed by the winner of the conflict. Imposing too great a penalty or too much physical abuse can motivate the attacker to renew the attack when he is physically capable of doing so.

An unseen effect of the evolution of martial arts under sport conditions has been to exclude from the passing body of martial arts knowledge those strategies which are not applicable to tournament conditions. These strategies include: defensive strategies in general; evasion and tiring pursuit until fatigue makes a counterattack likely to succeed; attacks inflicting minor damage until major damage results; taking an attack to a protected area to gain access to an attacker's newly exposed areas. The conditions of combat have always governed the evolution of strategy and tactics.

A particular strategy may not be appropiate to all fights. Nevertheless, many schools only teach one way of fighting. An effective combat technician must be able to adapt to new and often unexpected circumstances.

Combative strategies require continual adaptation of tactics to the everchanging situations in an engagement. Strategies must change and adapt to the characteristics of changing situations. One essential fact concerning combat is that amassing techniques is not a deciding factor, but rather, utilizing the tools already available, making them fit the job.

SPORTS

YANKEE ARROGANCE SUFFERS DOUBLE DEFEAT AT OLYMPICS







Cuba's TEOFILO STEVENSON (top left and bottom), won Olympic heavyweight boxing title and ALBERTO JUANTORENA (top right) won 400 and 800 meter runs.

(Montreal, Canada) - Within a span of 90 minutes last Thursday, Yankee imperialism — and its bastardized offspring of cultural arrogance through athletics — suffered an unforgettable double defeat at the Olympics Games here. The triumphant victor in both cases was the Cuban Revolution.

First, awesome Cuban heavyweight Teofilo Stevenson KO'd his U.S. opponent John Tate with one terrible punch at 1:29 of the first round in their boxing semifinal.

Then, Stevenson rushed over to the track and field stadium where he joined an international crowd of 80,000 and millions on TV in cheering the mercurial Cuban Alberto Juantorena on to an Olympic record victory in the 400 meter run.

HEAVYWEIGHT CROWN

On Saturday, Juantorena was on hand to watch Stevenson win the heavyweight crown with another KO, this time against Mircea Simon of Romania at 2:35 of the third round. It was Stevenson's fifth straight KO, his four bouts taking him just nine minutes and 17 seconds (out of a possible 36 minutes) to win the gold medal for the second time.

In capturing the 400 meter race, Juantorena — nicknamed "El Caballo," Spanish for "The Horse" — achieved the unprecedented honor of being the first person in Olympic history to win gold medals in both the 400 and 800 meter runs.

Last Sunday, the husky 6', 2½", 185-pound Cuban sprinted to a world record 1:43.12 in the 800 finals, a race he was not expected to enter. His Olympic record time in the 400 was 44.26, just three-tenths of a second off Lee Evans' world record.

Both Cuban athletes were typically humble as world accolades resounded over their victories.

As he did in 1972 — when he turned down a $1,000,000 offer — Stevenson, who stands 6', 5" tall and weighs 215 pounds, rejected all ideas concerning a possible professional boxing career.

"I don't like professional boxing," the handsome Black Cuban told reporters. "All professional boxers are used as merchandise, and I don't want to be merchandise."

When asked by one obnoxious Western reporter if he would turn pro "if Fidel Castro asked you to do it for the glory of Cuba," Stevenson answered, "I am sure Premier Castro would never ask me to fight professionally. He knows what goes on in professional boxing. . .In Cuba, professional boxing has been abolished. I want to be an athlete. If you become a professional, you're not an athlete."

For his part, Juantorena dedicated his world mark victory in the 800 to the historic 23rd anniversary of the Moncada attack (which took place the next day, July 26) and to Fidel Castro. The 24-year-old Cuban dedicated his second win to "the people of Cuba and Comrade Fidel Castro, and to everyone who made possible our revolution in sports and our coming to the Olympic Games."

Although Western press reporters, particularly those from

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Cuba's ALBERTO JUANTORENA beats FRED NEWHOUSE of the U.S. in Olympic 400 meter run final.

S.Q. 6 Trial

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

especially by prison personnel, are a sure cause of tension, irritability and violence. . . It must be understood that until such time as racist personnel and their practices are purged from the correctional system, no program of reform, however innovative or well-administered, is likely to succeed," the report said.

Following, THE BLACK PANTHER presents Part 4 of noted attorney Charles R. Garry's devastating two-and-a-half day closing argument in defense of Black Panther Party member Johnny Larry Spain.

"You see six defendants sitting here in this courtroom, shackled in chains. You've been told by the court from the very inception, that you are not to consider the fact that five of these defendants are shackled in chains, you are not to draw any inferences.

"It's a great responsibility that you are asked to undertake to be able to cast aside the fact that you see these men shackled and chained and you are asked not to draw any inferences from that. That's more than a human being can endure, and if you can handle that, you will receive tremendous credit.

"I just wonder if I was in your place whether I'd be able to do it or not. I say, 'I wonder.' You have been asked to sit in this case now for many, many months, and the setting of this trial has been what we call high security.

SECURITY

"All of us have to go through security; every one of us has to be examined each and every time we come into this courtroom, except, perhaps, yourselves. You go through an inspectoscope when you come into the building.

"The atmosphere of this courtroom where you are sitting reminds me of a trial that would take place in a battlefield, because the secruity in the battlefield isn't any more than the security that you are undergoing here.

"It's with this background, ladies and gentlemen of the jury, that we are going to have to commence and evaluate the evidence in this case.

"You have heard the prosecution's side of the evidence; you heard Mr. Pinell eloquently speak from his heart. He told you yesterday that if you find him guilty, do not feel badly about it, because he was sure that that came from your conscience. This coming from the man who has been represented to you in such a manner it was as though he was a wild animal and that he could kill with delight just for the sense of killing.

"One other area that bothered me and still bothers me, and I don't have answers to it: You are told and you are expected to believe the prosecution's theory of this case that on August 21st there was a plan to escape and that was the purpose in what happened. I appreciate the fact that those 27 men that are housed in the Adjustment Center and who have been there any length of time at all, as has been reported by the psychiatrists and the psycologists, that they received permanent injury to their psyche. I appreciate that.

"Every one of them, as pointed out, could have done what the prosecution says they have done. But who did it? What is the theory?

Mr. Pinell touched on that in the last part of his argument, and it was very timely said and very timely done by a man who has spent the last six years in the Adjustment Center.

"Every one of those persons that were in the Adjustment Center of August 21st, with the exception of George Jackson and Johnny Spain, my client, never went anywhere near, never went anywhere near the Adjustment Center door. Not one of them went anywhere near the Adjustment Center door.



A guard post overlooks the 25-foot high wall BPP Field Marshal George Jackson is accused of attempting to "escape" over on August 21, 1971.

"What did they do? They all congregated — they all congregated in the back. How could they possibly escape? How could they possibly escape from where they were, if that was their aim and purpose?

"Their aim and purpose, if it was to escape, they would hardly go into a place where there was no outlet at all.

"These 27 men, no matter what you think of them and no matter what the prosecution tries to portray these 27 men, they were human, and they had some intelligence. I believe they had a lot of intelligence, but let's take the minimal amount of intelligence, and that is, they would know that there is no way to get out of there.

"Assuming you went through the Adjustment Center door, assuming that to be a fact, you'd be shot down, mowed down; there are gun rails all over the place. And then after you get there, how are you going to hurdle that 25-foot wall?

"You know, we've got to use our common sense. We've got to use our natural feelings about things.

"You are told that the plan was to escape. Escape to where, pray tell? Can this case be explained in any other way that what I told you when I made my opening statement to you?"

TO BE CONTINUED

Household Workers' Struggle To Organize

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

retirement plan with a special group rate.

The New York chapter of HTA recently won the backing of the New York State Labor Committee to sponsor legislation extending collective bargaining to one segment of household workers — those employed by contract cleaning firms, about 20 per cent of the household workers in New York City.

Will the day come when household technicians will go on strike? New York State HTA, chairperson, Carolyn Reed doesn't rule it out but dismisses it as a distant possibility. "Right now we're more interested in organizing than striking. We're more interested in getting people together than saying that the first thing we're going to do is strike. It's not really feasible right now," Ms. Reed explained.

She also talked about the degrading, dehumanizing ways in which Black household workers are treated by their wealthy White employers. "They brag about how great you are. They sit around and have conversations about whose maid can outdo the other maids. 'Mine drives,' " Ms. Reed simpers in a falsetto voice, satirically dangling a limp wrist. "You know, it's like a bridge topic."



Over 50 per cent of all household workers are Black women.

In their efforts to professionalize the job, the NCHE and NTA have tried to restrict household work to specified tasks. Many employers arbitrarily throw whatever work comes up on their household technicians. HTA members now present a sample contract to prospective employers that stipulates the benefits that a household worker is entitled to.

For example, the full-time or live-in worker gets two weeks of paid vacation while the day worker receives two days of paid vacation annually for every day of the week she regularly works for someone — a system designed for household workers who regularly work Mondays for one family, Tuesdays for another, and so on.

For Carolyn Reed and those like her working to transform household work, the goal is to make it a respectable, well-paying position, to professionalize the job, to change "what's in people's heads."□

Sanitation Workers

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

said. "If they don't have the money, how in the world are they paying all those policemen to guard the trucks. That's not the problem. The problem is they won't recognize us."

Wiggins' son, John Wiggins, Jr., is the central leader of the strike. Pointing out that nearly all the strikers are Black, he said, "We have a big discrimination issue. What do (Mayor Jyles) Coggins and (City Manager Lawrence) Zachary know about having to feed a family on $118 a week?"

The sanitation workers' struggle has won the support of prominent Black leaders here, including representatives of the Raleigh Ministerial Alliance, North Carolina-Virginia Commission on Racial Justice, the Raleigh-Wake Citizens Alliance, and the Raleigh-Apex chapter of the NAACP.

Olympics

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 23

the U.S., were continually cynical in regards to the Cuban patriotic fervor, Juantorena's sincerity and honest dedication were obvious.

"As any revolutionary would, I have worked in the sugar crops," Juantorena said. "Twice I worked as a volunteer cutter, and I would be glad to do so again if my country asked me."

A graduate student in economics who lives in Havana with his wife and 18-month-old daughter, Juantorena participated in Cuba's junior basketball team until one of his coaches looked up from a stop watch during a 400 meter training drill and realized that Alberto had just run the distance in 51 seconds — in sneakers.

That was just prior to the 1972 Munich Olympics. Since then, Juantorena has come under the tutelege of a Polish instructor who says of his prize pupil, "In over 30 years of running and coaching, I have never seen such a powerful quarter-miler."

His sentiments were echoed by Mal Whitfield, a Black former Olympics champion in the 400 who commented, "He has no respect for nobody. He just goes out there and starts smokin'."

Speaking of Cuba's several foreign coaching instructors, Juantorena's response was:

"This is all part of a plan to assist sports in Cuba when they really began, after the Revolution. It's part of the solidarity of socialist countries to help each other. Sports is at such a high level in our country now, though, that we won't have to depend on this fraternal help."□

Letters to the Editor

WOMEN INMATES, CONT'D.

Dear Comrades,

A state emergency exists for two women who are incarcerated at California, Institute for Women (CIW). We need your support in any way you can help; prefarably by writing to the governor and asking clemency in one case and help in the other.

Mable Glenn is waiting to be executed in the gas chamber, due to the July 2 Supreme Court decision to uphold the death penalty. She is Black, poor, 52 years old and accused of murdering her husband. She has no family and no one to reopen her case and file an appeal due to lack of funds. At this time, she has no money at all to buy things such as candy, cigarettes, stamped envelopes; and she has no one to write to.

Isa Lany is White, 87 years old, born in West Virginia Jan. 22, 1889. She came from a poor family. She has been in prison since 1935. She writes in her letters, "I am a lifer." She wears a hearing aid and is partially blind from cateracts on her eyes. She is also crippled from a broken hip that didn't mend properly. Isa Lany is not on death row. She was paroled a few years ago to a home for the aged, but she found the treatment there so bad that she asked to be sent back to CIW. We feel that the state should help find somewhere to let her spend the remainder of her days in a free place where she can get the proper care that she needs.

Please write to these people: Mable Glenn, CIW, PTU Room 102-B Frontera, Ca. 91720; Isa Lany, CIW, Frontera, Ca 91720.

Write letters to Governor Brown, office of the Governor, State Capital Sacramento, Ca.; Chairman of the Adult Authority, 714 P Street, Sacramento, Ca.

United Prisoners Union
San Francisco, Ca. 94102

VOICE FROM MENTAL INSTITUTION

To The Editor:

So far the circumstance of "political or just plain prisoner" has been limited to prisons and jails. I will not attempt to give you a complete comparative study of life style similarities or dissimilarities of mental institutions and prisons. What I do have to say is that Atascadeso State Hospital (prison) is not a shade different from the joint. The only difference is that we don't have a gun tower overseeing the yard. Yet on second thought security is so tight they don't need a gun tower. They got the staffing gun of psychotropic medication and the brainwash tactic of institutionalization. . .

My case is not deeply different from the other so-called "patients" here. In this lock-up you have to admit you are guilty before they start talking about letting you go home. . . This "prison-interrogation" camp is designed to accept the verdict rendered by the court. It's location is "red neck" country, Atascadero, California — halfway between San Francisco and Los Angeles. Here you have the. . . people's army — members who are undergoing silencing. I barely missed "shock-treatment" — I talk a lot.

. . .Please publish this article. Write me if you like it and I'll write more. I'll be the voice from within the mental institution.

Yours truly in the struggle,
Rayford Anderson
Atascadero, Calif.

CONVICT LABOR ABUSE

To the Editor:

I recently received this statement in the mail from a group of prisoners at the Indiana State Prison at Michigan City, Indiana. These prisoners have requested that I send this statement to you for publication in your newspaper.

Sincerely,
George Jones
Indianpolis, Indiana

A political statement to: Governor, State of Indiana; Dept. of Corrections; Warden, Indiana State Prison — July, 1976

The Indiana State Prisons license plate factory (a.k.a. tag shop) was torched this date wiping, it out throughly, wholly, absolutely, and completely as a result of a continued issuance of repressive directives by the morons who profess to "run" this purgatory.

Nowhere in the continental United States has there existed such flagrant abuse of convict labor as there has here in Indiana's State Prison where convicts are forced to slave at below slave wages making license plates which net this state 80 million dollars annually. Stamping out "tags" at the tune of thirty cents per day which sell as high as $300 for passenger vehicles.

All of this done under the most adverse conditions, using the most outdated machinery, at a speed-up rate that would make the Dodge assembly line look like lunch time.

If changes in the overall conditions in the general convict population, as well as the notorious NSB lockup unit are not brought about then more of the same can be expected.

Prisoners united can never be defeated!!!

F.B.I. Frame-Up

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of this year by special agent George P. Baxtrum, Jr., reveals that Baxtrum made "surreptitious entries" into SWP headquarters at 116 University Place in Manhattan between 1958 to 1965 to search desks, photograph documents, and at times to place microphones for electronic eavesdropping. Baxtrum, who is now assigned to the Bureau's Milwaukee office, is one of the defendants in a $37 million damage suit filed by the SWP against present and former government officials. Other defendants include John F. Malone, who was special agent in charge of the New York FBI office during the period of the burglaries, and Arthur J. Green, Jr., an agent assigned to spy on the SWP along with Baxtrum.

AUTHORIZED

Baxtrum testified that he was told that each burglary and placement of the microphones had been authorized by the FBI national headquarters in Washington, D.C. He also testified that he received commendations for the information he obtained through the burglaries. Baxtrum is the first FBI agent to admit under oath to having commited a burglary.

Regarding the FBI burglary of the Denver SWP headquarters, the Justice Department, which is currently investigating illegal Bureau break-ins, said that FBI officials in Washington waited for eight days before reporting the burglary to Denver police. The decision in Washington to allow Theodore Rosack, head of the Bureau's Denver office, to tell what he knew concerning the July 7 incident came on July 14, the day after informer Timothy Redfern was arrested in connection with an unrelated burglary of an east Denver home.

John V. Almon, the agent to whom Redfern reported, may be indicted for his role in covering up the incident, FBI sources said.

Redfern, a 25-year-old former graduate student, is said to have told friends that he was "under pressure" from the FBI to "produce" in order to retain his $400-a-month informer's fee. The Bureau's 2,000 pages of files on Redfern — tracing the five-year history of his off-and-on career as an FBI informer assigned to spy on the SWP — provide the first detailed picture of the nature and scope of COINTELPRO operations directed against civil rights and other radical political groups in America, including the Black Panther Party.□

San Antonio Tenants' Union

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

all expressed their concern.

Next came Reading's attack upon the tenants, and both Mrs. Thomas and Elaine Brown reacted with a fury.

Her eyes flashing with rage, her fingers furiously drumming the podium as she attempted to calm herself, Mrs. Thomas responded to Reading by first repeating her assertion that recreational facilities were desperately needed in San Antonio, arguing that the fault lies with those who constructed the projects to begin with — both HUD and the OHA have admitted the Villa is a "mistake" — and then with those who have refused to improve and upgrade the conditions.



BPINS photo

Oakland mayor JOHN READING attacked San Antonio tenants as responsible for their miserable housing conditions.

"Wow, someone up there with all that education evidently doesn't have any sense," Mrs. Thomas said.

"Well, are you suggesting that we tear the projects down?" Reading said glibly.

"Hey, that's exactly what I would suggest if you can't do any better than the way we're living now," Mrs. Thomas snapped back.

Elaine angrily told both the Council and the mayor to "stop playing games with people's lives," adding that any acceptance of Reading's slur that the Villa tenants were responsible for their conditions was "bizarre."

As the session closed, the City Council passed a resolution setting up a joint meeting between the Housing Authority, the Council, and the Tenants' Union.□



BPINS photo

ELAINE BROWN



FRED HAMPTON

Elaine Brown Highlights Banquet

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tion that Wallace had basically captured that group of people, and that we on the left had abandoned the poor Whites of this country for some other notions in our heads about who ought to be able to struggle and who ought not to be able to struggle.

"We have allowed ourselves to remain somewhat divided along those lines, and that's why you have people standing up there praising George Wallace and saying that they represented the poor Whites and working people of this country. People like Leonard Woodcock (president of the United Auto Workers) getting up there doing more 'buck-dancing' then Andrew Young did. Shameful displays of people abandoning all sense of struggle for the people that they represent.

"The only thing that we can do is to begin to build our alternatives and begin to build our forces so that we won't suffer anymore setbacks, and that we won't have to have many more tragedies, like the murder of Fred Hampton — though I am afraid that is going to have to come before we can be together in one place, intact and in power.

"I think that we have to face these realities and begin to build our alternatives. And one of our alternatives is the media. That's what's so important about the magazine *Keep Strong*. It has not only addressed itself to the needs of poor and working people, but it talks to groups of people that, mysteriously, nobody wanted to deal with — those of us who like to call ourselves working on the left or the progressive-thinking people of this country. I had a man come up to me in Chicago after a little speaking engagement that we had here. He came up to me and said, 'Miss Brown, listening to you is better than being at a Merle Haggard concert.' I thought that was the highest compliment I could receive. It was a wonderful thing. That means that we can organize each other; that there is hope. But we have got to be watchful, we have got to be careful.

TO BE CONTINUED

"Reform" And Reform

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

to come to the floor. Some members have lobbied the leadership not to bring the full-employment bill to the floor because they are afraid they would not get re-elected. There are members who don't want to see health legislation come to the floor before November because they may not get elected.

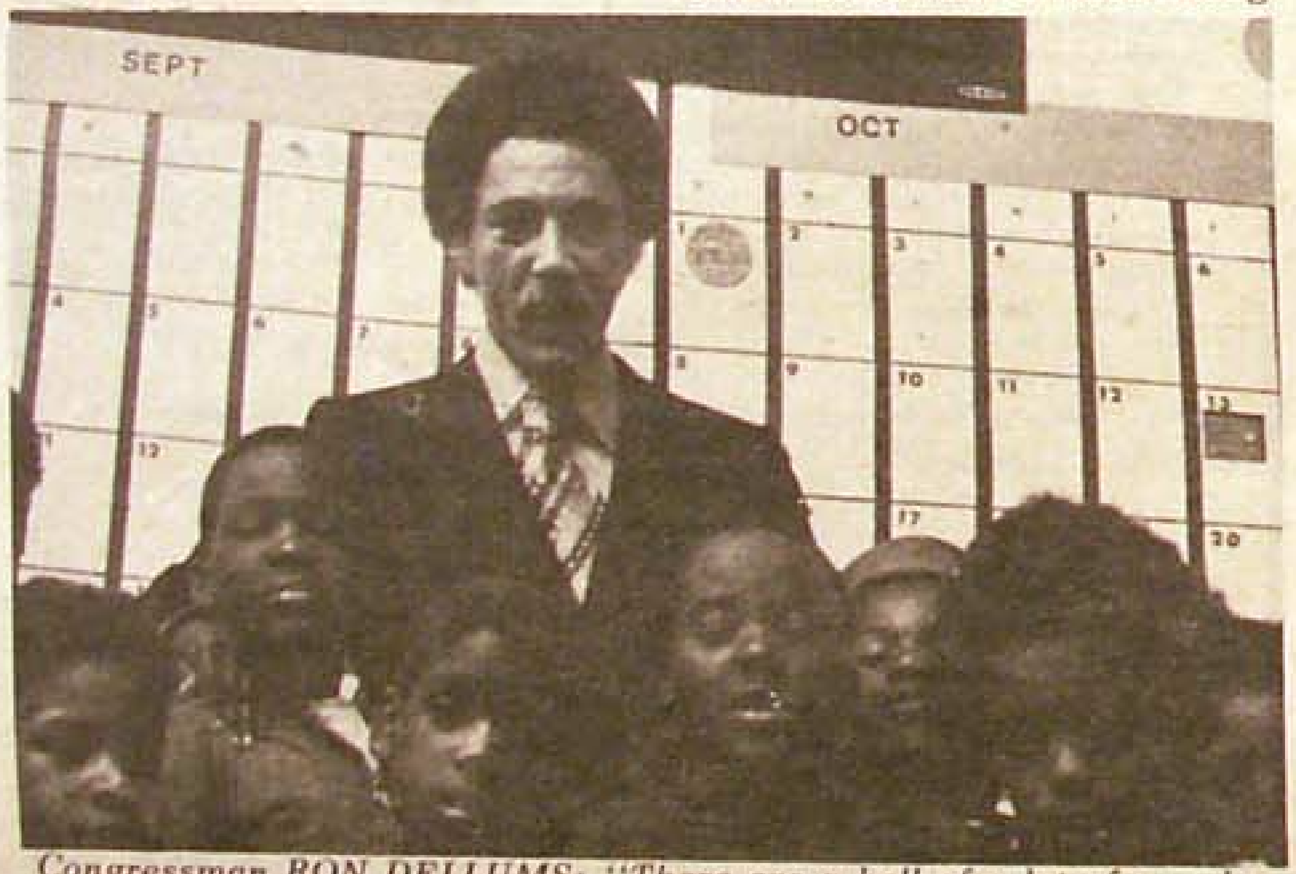
I don't want us to deal with reform matters because it is going to bring back a few members who are frightened about addressing important, real and controversial questions. I don't give a damn if they don't get re-elected. If we are going to enact these reforms, let us do it because it is appropriate and because it is right.

I came to Congress out of some sense of idealism that I was coming to fight evil, challenge the wrong; but I found that I had to be a damn business person with all these various accounts. Whatever reforms you pass, just make sure that those of us who came to fight are free to fight; give us the tools to use to be in the government.

I want to see a constituency built where people will understand I am not using office furniture in my home. I use it in my office because I am a member of Congress. I don't use tape recorders and Dictaphones and other equipment because as a private person I want to use them; I do it because I am a public servant. I don't take trips to California because I dig taking trips to California, but I represent a district in California. I don't use franked envelopes to send out private mail, but to answer my constituency.

People complain about big accounts, and we react by running around saying we are bad people. I reject that, and I stand away from those of us who engage in self-recrimination. You may do it because you feel guilty, but I don't because I came here to do something different.

There are a hell of a lot of us who came here out of idealism, who came here to challenge the problems and to challenge the power that has corrupted old men in this body wedded to the politics of the past, but frustrates a lot of young people wedded to the politics of the future.□



Congressman RON DELLUMS: "There are a hell of a lot of us who came here (to Congress) out of idealism, who came here to challenge the problems and to challenge the power that has corrupted old men. . ."

THE OLYMPICS



AND WHEN IT'S OVER A NIGGER IS A NIGGER, IS A NIGGER. . . .

EMORY